

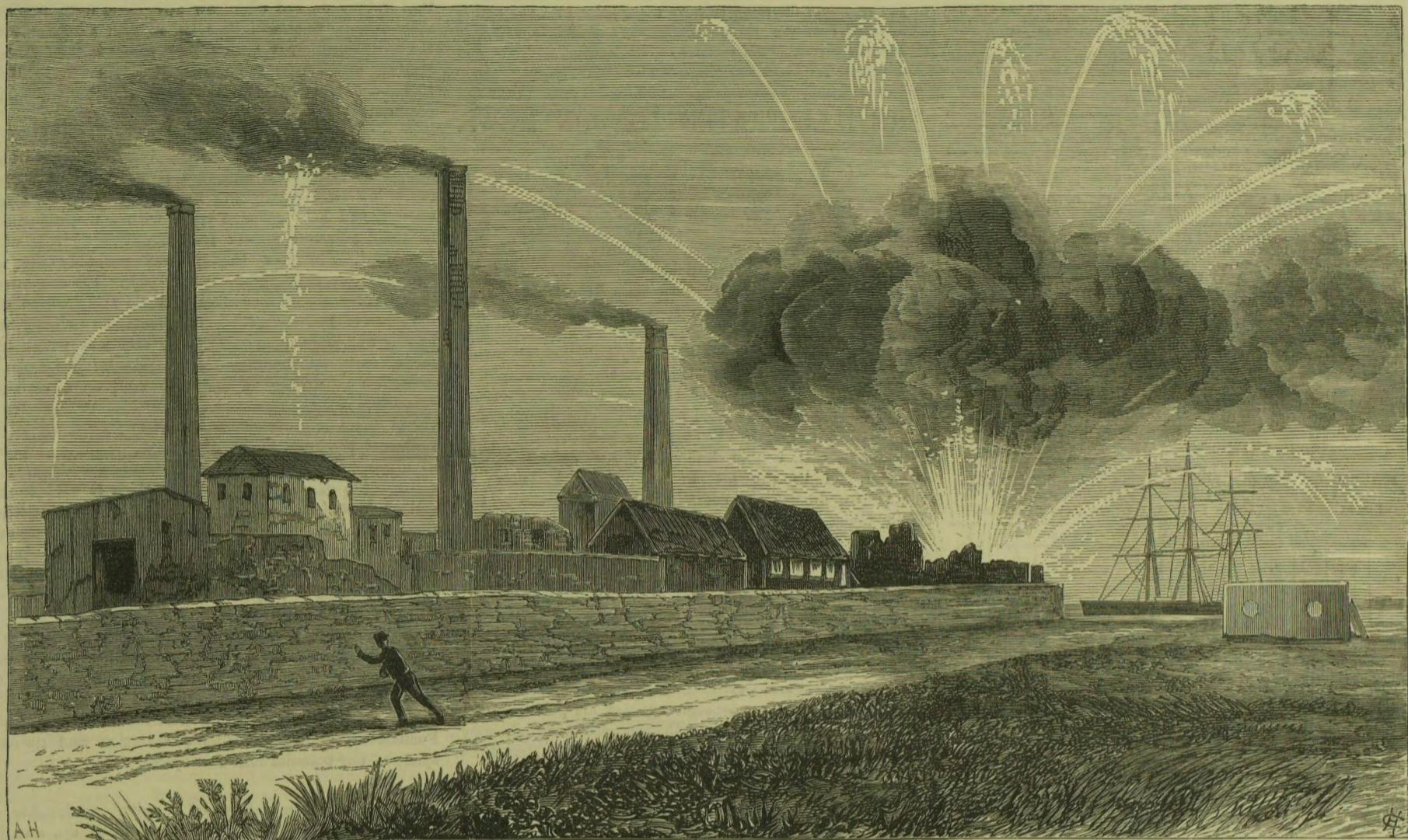
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

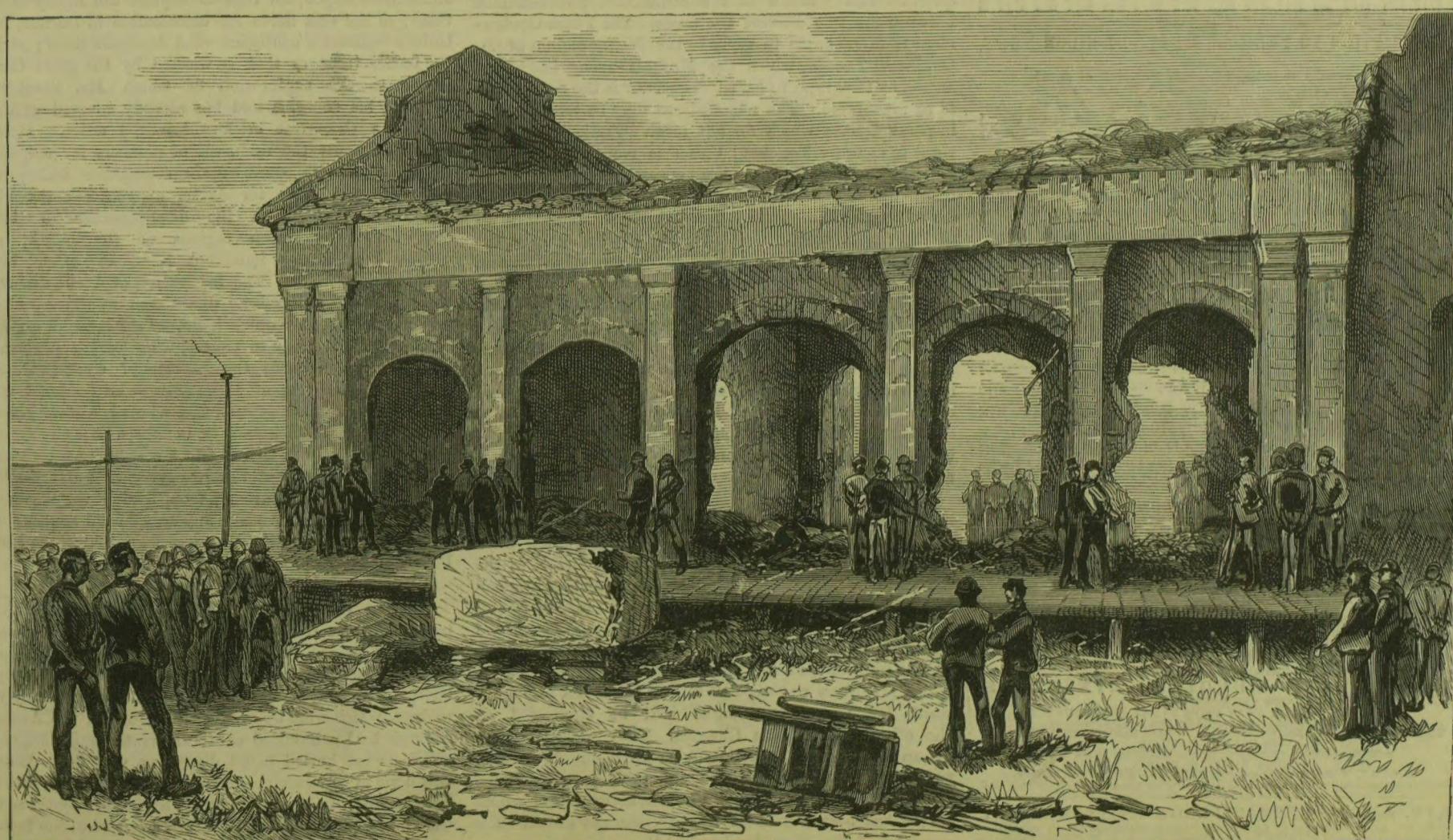
No. 2319.—VOL. LXXXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED PICTURE SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6*½*d.



THE EXPLOSION OF THE ROCKET FACTORY AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL, AS SEEN FROM PLUMSTEAD MARSHES.



RUINS OF THE ROCKET STORE-HOUSE AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

## BIRTH.

On the 23rd inst., at Guernsey, the wife of Anthony Denny, Esq., of a son.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at 2, Carlton House-terrace, Selina Charlotte, Viscountess Milton, aged 71.

On the 15th inst., aged 67, at his residence, Midhurst, Henry Ogden, of Manchester and Southport. Friends will please accept this intimation.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 6.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 30.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Morning Lessons: Ezek. xiv.; Eph. i. Preliminary Whittington; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubb; 7 p.m., Rev. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xviii.; Luke iv. 16. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry Prefecture Wilson. Savoy, 7 p.m., Rev. E. C. Hawkins; 8 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.

MONDAY, OCT. 1.

New moon, 5.54 a.m. Pheasant-shooting begins. Cambridge Term begins. Hospital medical schools open: some with addresses: St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's (Mr. F. Le Gros Clark), 3 p.m.; Middlesexes, (Mr. A. P. Gould), 3 p.m.; St. George's, (Mr. W. H. Bennett), 4 p.m.; Westminster (Mr. Boyce Barrow), 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

Jewish Year 5644 begins. Associated Chambers of Commerce meet at Derby (two days). Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m.: Professor S. Thompson on Physic (four days).

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. E. Geldart on the Salvation Army). National Social Science Association Congress, Huddersfield (eight days); address by Sir Richard Temple. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.; address by Professor M. Foster.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

Toxophilite Society, extra target. Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association Show (two days).

FRIDAY, Oct. 5.—Church Congress at Reading; conversazioni held by the Mayor in the Townhall.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Dundee Fine Art Exhibition to be opened. Thames Valley Sailing Club Regatta, Hampton, 3 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.			WIND.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.		
16	Inches.	°	°	0-10				Miles.	In.
17	30°140	57°6	51°4	81	1	69°8	49°4	49	0.005*
18	30°162	59°7	55°0	85	4	73°0	47°6	72	0.005*
19	30°148	60°8	55°8	84	3	73°4	49°0	106	0.005*
20	29°996	62°8	53°3	73	4	73°7	53°9	136	0.005*
21	29°700	57°8	56°1	96	8	64°1	54°7	130	0.030
22	29°693	56°0	52°7	90	9	64°7	50°8	92	0.010
	29°744	55°8	49°4	81	9	60°8	50°9	90	0.005*

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 63°4 60°6 60°1 61°0 57°1 55°0 53°8

Direction of Wind .. NW. N.W. E. S. E. S. N.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°134 30°185 30°167 30°089 29°712 29°695 29°680

Temperature of Air .. 64°4 63°4 64°1 65°3 58°7 56°6 57°8

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The terrible explosion at Woolwich Arsenal is a matter of simple news, and therefore not within my province. The inquest on the bodies of the two persons killed, and the official inquiry into the causes of the catastrophe itself, are (while I am writing) still proceeding; thus comment on the subject would be both premature and indecorous. But something may be said touching the seemingly capricious mutability of Fate. Contrast the casualty at Woolwich with the earthquake at Ischia. It has just been officially stated that through the shocks of *terremoto* at Casamicciola, Forio, Lacco Ameno, and Barano, one thousand nine hundred and ninety persons were killed and three hundred and seventy-four injured.

Woolwich on Monday underwent a terrific bombardment from immense war rockets. Many of these engines of destruction passed over the Thames; others alighted in the river; one passed clean over Plumstead-common and fell in the garden of a clergyman at Heathfield, about three miles from the scene of the accident. Several rockets made their way to the neighbourhood of Woolwich-common; and one struck a twelve-inch wall in Ritter-street, pierced the bricks, alighted in the kitchen, and buried itself in the floor. At North Woolwich one of the projectiles struck the trunk of a tree opposite the Carn Oil Mills; one fell in the pleasure gardens; another in Albert-road, damaging a private dwelling-house; and another struck three trees and a telegraph-post in its course, burying itself at last in the earth. Yet nobody seems to have been killed or even wounded by the bombardment. The loss of life was confined to the two poor mechanics in the rocket-house.

With considerable amusement, but without astonishment, I read the following "note" in Tuesday's *St. James's Gazette*:-

The entertainment of special correspondents seems an expensive business. According to the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, a bill has been sent in to the Imperial Treasury (and paid) for 115,000 roubles; this being the cost of conveying by railway, housing, and feeding (nothing is said on the subject of clothing) the foreign correspondents who, in compliance with the Emperor's invitation, attended the coronation festivities at Moscow. Gratitudes, too, have been allowed to two hospitable gentlemen who invited the correspondents to their houses. A Mr. Vaganoff, who owed the Government 5000 roubles, has, in consideration of his liberality towards the correspondents, had that sum remitted to him; while M. Korvin-Kroukoffsky, who had rendered similar services, has had 3000 roubles given to him as a present.

Hereon I have something to say. I was one of the Special Correspondents who journeyed to Moscow last May to describe the Coronation of the Czar, Alexander III. On returning to England and to my "Echoes," I was careful to say as little as possible in this page touching my latest Russian experiences: for the simple reason that while I was at Moscow I was working for the account and spending the money, not of the *Illustrated London News*, but of another well-known journal; and I naturally arrived at the conclusion that all that I had to say about the Coronation and its attendant episodes was the property of the paper of which I was the envoy. The time has, however, come when, without indiscretion, one may speak out a little.

In the first place, the Russian Government was not put to the cost of conveying by railway, housing, feeding, or otherwise "entertaining" either myself or my esteemed colleague, Mr. J. M. Le Sage. We had neither bed nor board, sleeping-car nor droschky, bite nor sup, at the Muscovite's expense; and the hotel landlords, the restaurateurs, the livery-stable keepers (on Coronation Day we paid seven pounds sterling for the hire of a carriage and pair), and the *valets de place* of St. Petersburg and Moscow were the better by a large sum of money for our sojourn. Of course the special correspondents of the *Times* and other English daily papers did as we did in the matter of paying our own expenses and duly charging our proprietors for them.

I remember M. Vaganoff, or Waganoff, who was a subordinate of Count Woronoff-Daschkoff, and officiated as a kind of dry-nurse to the foreign correspondents, saying to Mr. Le Sage and myself: "Messieurs, il vous revient de l'argent," and tendering us, then and there, certain moneys in rouble notes, of the value, I was afterwards informed, of twenty pounds sterling. This, I was informed, was for our railway and other expenses to and from the frontier. I immediately told M. Vaganoff, or Waganoff, that English newspapers of repute were quite wealthy enough to pay the travelling expenses of their special correspondents, and to remunerate them very handsomely into the bargain for their services; and I added that, personally, we should feel that we were disgracing our vocation if we accepted so much as one kopeck from a foreign Government. So that is all I know, financially, about M. Vaganoff, or Waganoff, who otherwise was a cheery soul and did his best to be civil.

On the other hand, there were certain correspondents of the Continental press who sponged on the Russian Government in the most shameless manner. They lived at free quarters at an hotel hired by the authorities; they had carriages and horses at the Government's cost; and they took as much money as ever they could get, and, like Oliver Twist, "asked for more." The "entertainment" of some of these gentry may have had something to do with swelling the Bill for Special Correspondents to the pretty sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand roubles.

It is not ordinarily in the pages of a Parliamentary Blue-book that one looks for specimens of drollery; still, if I have any perception of dry humour, that admirable quality is conspicuously displayed in the following extract from the Report of the Inspector of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain. The Inspector is dealing with an Industrial School for boys and girls at Paisley.

Conduct and discipline: *School in good order, and going on steadily. A somewhat formidable list of offences and punishments, however. A good many cases of absconding, and several cases of going off premises without leave. Several cases of petty theft, and some ordinary cases of idleness, disobedience, and untruthfulness. Children orderly and well behaved.*

The italics are mine. But, surely, the Inspector might have added in his report that the "children who were orderly and well behaved" were not those who absconded, who played truant, who stole, who told lies, who were idle or disobedient. A school which exhibits "a somewhat formidable list of offences and punishments" does not, at the first blush, suggest the idea of a school at which the scholars are "orderly and well behaved."

I read in that diverting "omnium gatherum" of wise saws, modern instances, hotel-arrivals, and cuttings from English "Society" papers, the "Personal Intelligence" of the *New York Herald*, the following pithy remark:—"Wanted, an English writer of travels who will not speak of the Atlantic Ocean as 'the old herring pond.'"

I have not yet come across any English book of travels in which the Atlantic Ocean is called "the old herring pond." On the other hand, I have met with scores of Americans who have playfully spoken of the Atlantic as "the big pond." For all that, "herring-pond"—not "old herring-pond," dear *N.Y.H.*—is English Old Bailey slang for the sea; but it used to refer less to the Atlantic than to the Pacific. In the days of transportation "to be sent across the herring pond" was a convertible term with "being lagged." See the "Slang Dictionary" (Chatto and Windus, 1874).

In a recent issue of the *Contemporary* just cited there has been published a letter which might be read with interest by the persons who are contributing to the "Our Boys" correspondence in a London daily paper, many of whom seem to think that the best thing to do with "Our Boys" is to pack them off to the United States with a few letters of introduction and a five-pound note in their pocket.

In the article of which I speak it is stated that in New York City alone there are at present five thousand unemployed bookkeepers. They are men of all ages, but the greater number are between twenty-five and thirty-five. "Young men with a lifetime ahead of them and a whole range of ordinary vocations to choose from, will hang around town for months, and run into debt, while waiting for a chance to keep books." The average salary of a good bookkeeper is from fifteen dollars to eighteen dollars a week, and the manager of an "Intelligence Office" told the *Herald* reporter that he would undertake to furnish hundreds of good bookkeepers at two dollars a day. Now, competent policemen for duty on Brooklyn Bridge cannot be obtained for two dollars a day.

"We have a great many applicants," the manager continued, "and a great many places to fill in the bar-tending line. The applicants are mostly Germans; and the employers generally prefer Germans. A few years ago, nearly all the bar-tenders were Irish." And then the *Herald* proceeds to quote Superintendent Martin, of the Brooklyn Bridge, who recently advertised for a clerk at ten dollars a week, and received seven hundred applications in reply.

A great many nonsensical letters, but also a fair proportion of sensible ones, have been published during this "Our Boys" discussion. The impression which I have been led to form on the topic is scarcely likely to be a popular one. Indeed, it is possible that, with the exception of Mr. Wilkie Collins, nobody will agree with me when I say that "Our Boys" of the upper and middle classes, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years of age, pass a great deal too much of their time at play. By play I mean rowing, cricket, football, lawn-tennis, and athletic exercises generally. I shall be told that indulgence in these vigorous pastimes "makes young Englishmen what they are." Precisely so, Mr. Podsnap. Athletic training turns out every year thousands of brave, brawny, healthy, young Englishmen, who are utterly unable to earn their own living at home, and who, if they emigrated, could, as a means of support, only look to manual labour, in which they would have to compete with Cornish miners, Lancashire navvies, and Irish peasants.

In the matters of "hips versus braces." "J. W. B." kindly tells me that he has seen a mezzotint engraving, by Dighton, published by Bowles and Carver, and bearing the title, "Quarrelsome Taylors; or, Two of a Trade Never Agree." In the background, over a shop, appears the inscription, "Simon Snip Makes and Mendes Men's and Buoy's Ready-mad Clothes. N.B. Neat Gallows for Breaches." The print, my correspondent conjectures, was published between 1791 and 1800. Braces, in the sense of suspenders for clothing, seems to be a comparatively modern word, evidently borrowed from either nautical or coachmaking technology. But "gallowses" is a fine old English term. In that curious mine of information touching garments and the fabrics of which they are made, the "Draper's Dictionary," by S. W. Beck, I find s. v. "Braces," as follows:—

*Bretelles, Fr.; Hosentrlger, G.* Too well known to need description. Formerly called Gallowses, under which Bailey gives: "Contrivances made of cloth and hooks and eyes, worn over their shoulders by men to keep their breeches up." Showing perfectly the manner of things they were before the introduction of india-rubber and its manufacture into fibre gave us the improved article now commonly worn.

But if the well-informed S. W. Beck would only tell us when the old term "gallowses" was superseded by "braces," and when braces themselves came into fashionable use! The archives of some old-established Manchester warehousemen might furnish the desired information. It is certain that Lord Chesterfield never wore braces. The lords and beaux that Hogarth drew wore no braces. Were they made fashionable by the Regent, or by Beau Brummell? Sydney Smith, writing to a newspaper in the year 1843—the Canon being then seventy-three years of age—enumerates braces among the eighteen changes in social manners which had taken place since he was a young man. "I could not keep my small-clothes in their place, for braces were unknown," says S. S.

Mem.: In Seventeenth-century Anglo-French dictionaries

the word "bretelles" is not translated as braces. The old French bretelle is rendered into English as a handle or arm to a "dossel" (a kind of pannier, I apprehend), or a "porter's crooked staff." What was a porter's crooked staff?

Behold a gentleman, "A. H.," who very solemnly takes me to task about conger eel and turtle soup:—

In "Echoes of the Week" a short time ago, a statement appeared that the conger eel was used for the stock of turtle soup. I much doubted the above statement at the time, and expected it would be contradicted. Not trusting to my own knowledge in the matter, I have made inquiries elsewhere; and in no single instance is the conger eel used in making turtle soup. I could mention the ingredients used; but do not feel disposed to see such a valuable compound so cheap.

The words which I have italicised are almost as delicious as real turtle itself. What! does my correspondent decline to become a public benefactor by revealing the secret of how to make "a valuable compound" cheap? For the rest, the statement that the stock of so-called turtle soup is made from conger did not originate in this page. It (the statement, not the page) rests on the distinguished authority of Sir Henry Thompson. Here are the great surgeon's *ipsissima verba*, at page 21 of his admirable paper "Fish as Food," read at one of the conferences held in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition. Says Sir Henry: "I shall but enumerate the conger—excellent for soup and stew-making—the source, as few people seem to be aware, of all our turtle soup when at its best: the turtle furnishing only the garnish and the name."

Men.: Now that Boards of Guardians have taken to providing the paupers in the workhouse with a fish dinner once a week they might try the poor folk with conger *en tortue*, and see how they liked it. Conger is very cheap, and decidedly nourishing. It is, however, extremely difficult, even among people who are not paupers, to cultivate a taste for unaccustomed fish, or for unfamiliar modes of fish cookery. In the excellent paper mentioned above, Sir Henry Thompson, alluding to the fish restaurant which has been such a highly successful feature of the Fisheries Exhibition, mentions that he was informed by the lady superintendent (Miss Edith Clarke) of the National Training School for Cookery that, notwithstanding her efforts to introduce to the public new modes of cooking fish in curries, stews, &c., these had been entirely neglected, and among the thousand and more daily visitors three-fourths demanded fried fish, and the other fourth took it boiled, or rather steamed.

There was an article not long since in one of the morning papers on popular songs and the composers thereof, and on the miserable remuneration which the musicians of the past received for their productions. Among the cases cited was that of Balfe, who, the writer of the article said, was paid only "a few pounds" for setting the "Come into the Garden, Maud," to one of the most exquisite melodies of modern times. A well-known firm of music-publishers have since written to say that the statement about the "few pounds" is a mistake, that the song was published on the "royalty system"; and that, soon after it had obtained a success, Mr. Balfe sold his royalty to his publishers for one hundred pounds.

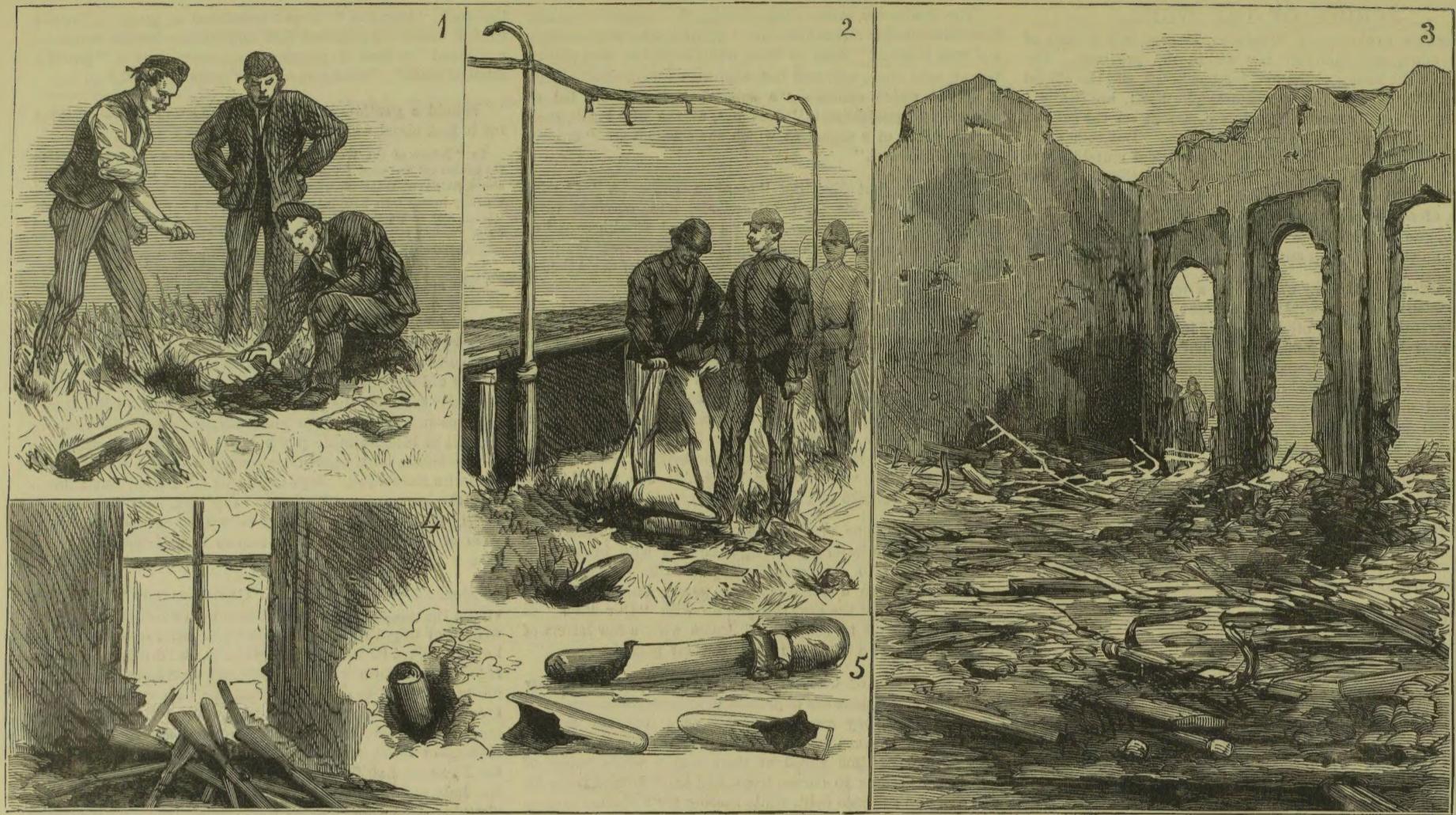
Very well; but what are a hundred pounds but a "few" pounds for such a song as "Come into the Garden, Maud"? What would Sir Arthur Sullivan, what would Sir Julius Benedict, what would Mr. Engel, what would Mr. Maybrick say to a hundred pounds for the entire copyright of a ballad which had "obtained a success"? How many thousands of pounds have the music publishers made out of "Kathleen Mavourneen"? I have heard, over and over again, that five pounds sterling was the guerdon of Mr. F. Nicholas Crouch, the composer of the enchanting ditty in question; but the statement almost passes credence. On the other hand, I have heard with my own ears George Linley, the composer of "The Spirit of Love," declare, after his equally beautiful "Constance" had "obtained a success," that for the future he was determined never to write a ballad for less than five-and-twenty pounds. The which reminds me of a quondam manager of the Surrey Theatre, who once said to William Brough, the dramatic author, "We have, Sir, given as much as five pounds for a farce."

The composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen" is still alive, at seventy-five, at Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.; and I read in the American papers that the veteran musician, with his young family, has been "adopted" by an enthusiastic young officer of the United States Navy Yard, who has even assumed the name of Crouch. My old friend, the well-known marine painter and distinguished scenic artist, Mr. William J. Calcott, who in early life was an orchestral performer, tells me that he remembers Mr. Crouch very well as second violoncello at the English Opera House (the present Lyceum), Mr. Calcott playing third violoncello. That was at the time when the English Opera House was under the management of Balfe, whose opera of "Keolanthe" was produced there in 1841-2, I should say.

Since writing the above I have seen a letter published by the auctioneer who, in the year 1857, sold the remainder of the copyright of "Kathleen Mavourneen." Mr. F. N. Crouch received five guineas for the melody from a great music publishing firm; and when, on the decease of the sole surviving partner, their music-plates and copyrights were sold, "Kathleen" fetched five hundred and thirty-two pounds.

"Prone on my back." With reference to this expression "H. R. C." (Reigate) observes, "Milton (Paradise Lost, I. 195) speaks of Satan lying 'prone on the flood.' It is difficult," adds my correspondent, "to imagine any being floating face downwards." Be that as it may, pronation is one thing, and supination another, and "prone on my back" is both grammatically and anatomically incorrect.

G. A. S.



1. Finding a dead body.

2. Spot where a body was found.

3. Interior of the Rocket Shed.

4. A corner of the Armoury.

5. Fragments of Rockets: one of them embedded in a gaspipe.

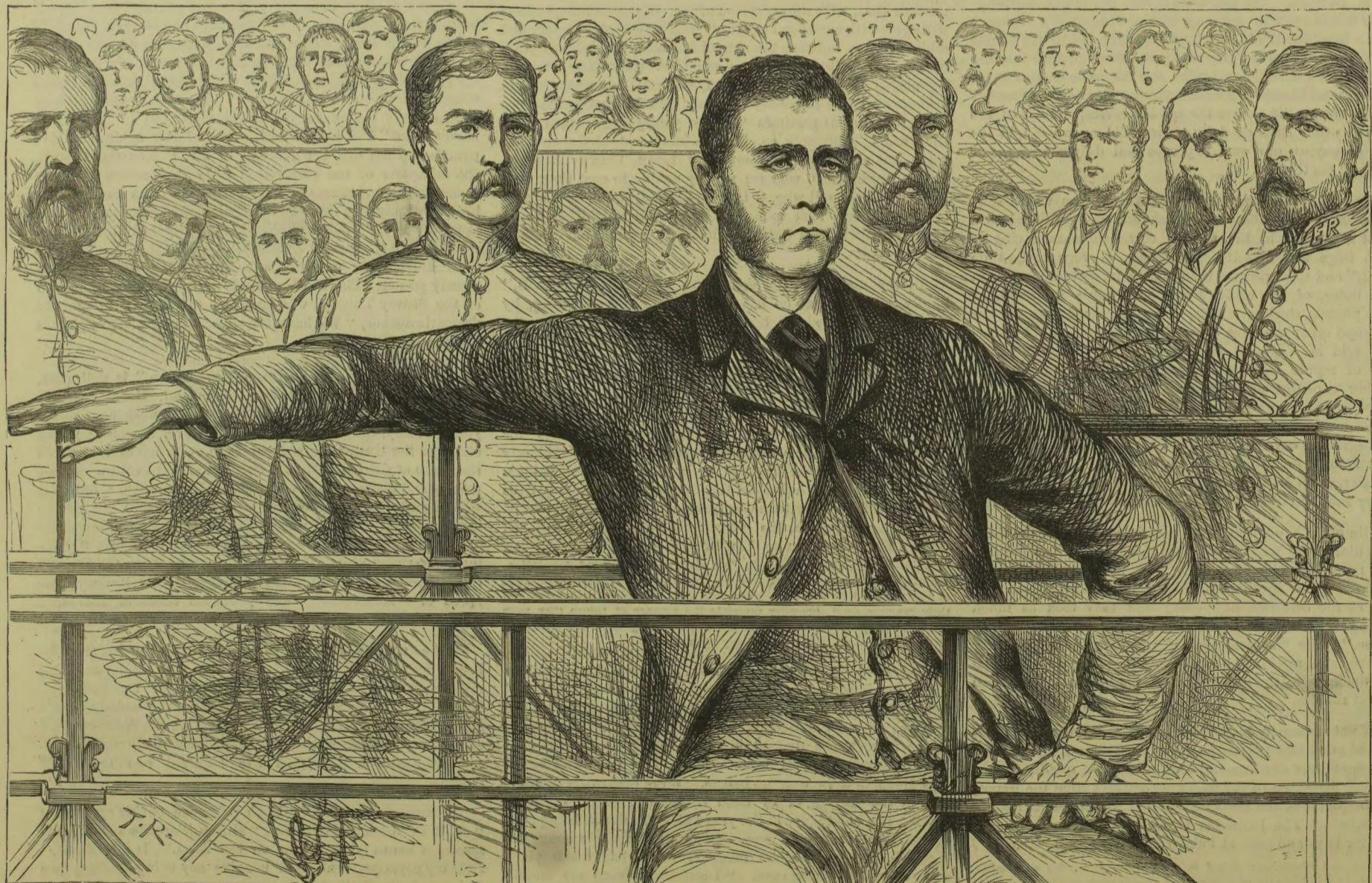
THE EXPLOSION OF THE ROCKET FACTORY AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

#### EXPLOSION OF THE ROCKET FACTORY AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

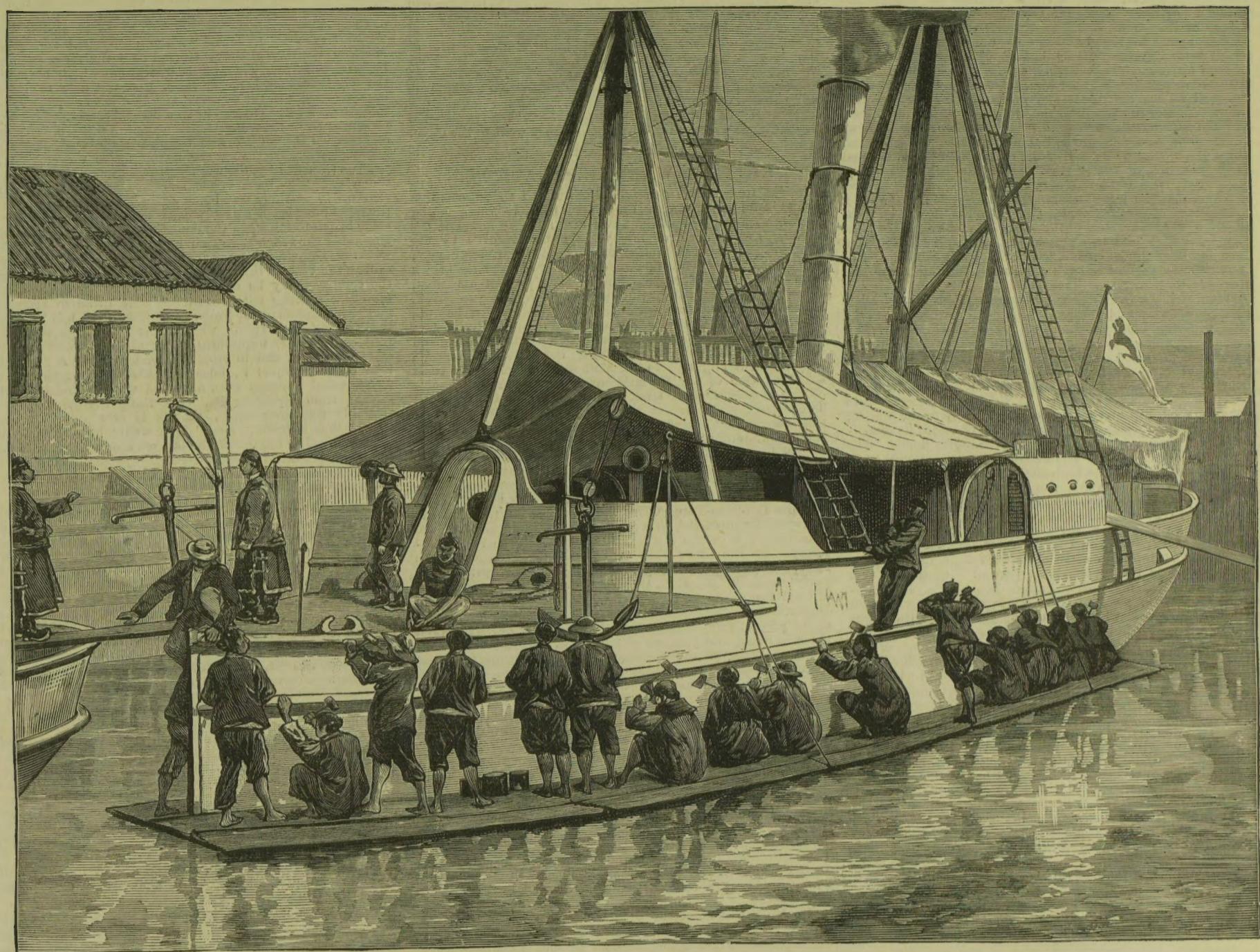
A most terrifying disaster, though happily not destructive of more than two lives, with no very great amount of private property, took place in the Royal Arsenal on Monday last. A fire broke out at half-past nine in the morning, in one of the detached low buildings of the East Laboratory, where cartridges and explosive projectiles are manufactured, on the eastern side of the Royal Arsenal, at the edge of the Marshes. This building was used as a workshop for the painting of

military rockets, and above seven hundred of those formidable instruments of war, fully charged with gunpowder, lay there in store. They presently ignited, and began to fly abroad, whizzing through the upper air with coils of white smoke behind them, as is observed in the use of rockets in actual warfare, and coming down at long distances; some in the Woolwich and Plumstead Marshes, or in the village of Plumstead; some on the opposite side of the Thames, at North Woolwich and Silvertown; and several in the town of Woolwich, but no person was struck by any of the rockets. A man and a boy, Richard Stevenson and Daniel Carlick, who were the only

persons in the building where the fire took place, were instantly killed by the explosion. The fire did not spread, by contiguity, to any of the other buildings in the same range, as they are quite isolated from one another, and are separated by a canal from the precinct of the Royal Arsenal. These buildings form a double row, arranged in pairs, with a solid rampart of earth and masonry between each pair. They were, nevertheless, in danger of taking fire from the rockets. This rocket-painting and rocket-packing workshop was, like the others, built of brick, one storey high, with corrugated iron roof; its dimensions were 70 ft. by 24 ft., divided into



O'DONNELL, THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF JAMES CAREY, AT BOW-STREET POLICE COURT.



CHINESE WAR PREPARATIONS: OVERHAULING A GUN-BOAT AT SHANGHAI.



A CHINESE TORPEDO CORPS.

several rooms, one for painting in, the others for storing the rockets. There were three rows of tables, on trestles, upon which the rockets were laid. Besides six hundred of Hale's war-rockets, which are hollow cylinders of iron, 3 ft. long, charged with gunpowder, and most of them in this instance were 24-pounders, there were a number of Boxer's 12-pounder rockets, used in case of shipwreck to cast a rope or line from shore to the vessel in danger. The rockets flew into the buildings of the Armoury and the Small Arms Experimental Branch, knocking about everything in their interior. Mr. Buchanan, the foreman of the Armoury, with the men and boys under him, promptly and courageously removed all the cartridges and gunpowder in that building, and used water to extinguish the fire. The flights of rockets, at frequent intervals, continued for about three quarters of an hour. By eleven o'clock, the fire in the rocket workshop had burnt itself out. The dead bodies of the man Stevenson and the boy Carlwick, or rather their shattered remains, were then discovered; the former lying between that building and the Armoury, the latter within the building, in a shocking condition of dismemberment. Our Sketches, it will be seen, mostly refer to the effects of the explosion and fire, and of the rockets, in these buildings attached to the Royal Arsenal. We have also to relate the effects, happily not very severe, of this extraordinary bombardment in the neighbouring town and district.

Woolwich is a large and populous town, and Plumstead is a good-sized village, but there are very extensive spaces to the east, with few habitations. The precincts of the Arsenal comprise an area of 350 acres, beyond which, in the adjacent Marsh, are the practice-batts for the great guns, and a wide expanse of open level ground, for several miles eastward, bounded by the river embankment, to the north, and the high-road through Plumstead leading to Erith. There are houses along the road, in Plumstead, but scarcely any in the Marsh; the picturesque ancient church of St. Nicholas, with its school-house and parsonage, stands amidst the open fields. The more fully inhabited part of Plumstead is situated on the hill above, to the south of the high road, and adjoining the upper part of Woolwich, towards the Royal Military Academy. It was therefore extremely fortunate that the rockets happened to be so laid that, when ignited, they mostly flew in an easterly or a north-easterly direction. Only a very few, perhaps deflected from their original course of striking off aslant from some obstacle, fell in the town by Woolwich, or in the closely-built part of Plumstead. One entered the back of Messrs. Paine's boot-stores, in High-street, Woolwich; piercing three walls, and passing through the counting-house, where one of the clerks, Mr. Hare, was sitting, it lodged behind the counter in the shop, after smashing the fixtures. Another came into the back kitchen of Mr. Garth's house, in Ritter-street, but merely knocked off the leg of a table. Pieces of wall were knocked down in Artillery-road, the broad, hilly thoroughfare from the Arsenal gates to the Royal Artillery Barracks. In the Plumstead Board School, three-quarters of a mile east of the explosion, a rocket came through the wall, passed beneath the floor of a class-room where sixty girls were assembled with their teacher, but did not hurt any of them, only tearing up the floor and upsetting a form upon which a girl was seated. A rocket fell in the garden of the Rev. J. M. Alister, two or three miles distant. At North Woolwich and Silvertown, a few of the rockets which crossed the Thames left their mark upon buildings or trees, but no serious mischief was done. No damage to shipping is reported. Of the 770 rockets in the factory, 200 are found to have exploded within the building. It seems wonderful that more than five hundred of these terrible projectiles should have been let loose, and should have done so little harm. An inquest has been held by the Coroner for West Kent, Mr. Carttar, at the Woolwich Townhall, upon the man and boy killed in the rocket factory.

#### THE MURDER OF JAMES CAREY.

The appearance of Patrick O'Donnell in the Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday week, charged with the murder of James Carey, on board a British vessel at sea, on July 29, is the scene represented in one of our Illustrations. Mr. Flowers was the presiding magistrate. Mr. Poland appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Stephenson, solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigations, were seated on the bench. Chief Superintendent Williamson, of the Detective Police, was also present. A statement was made by Mr. Poland, relating to the circumstances under which this crime was perpetrated, on the high seas, on board the steamer Melrose, between Capetown and Port Elizabeth, and twenty-five miles from land, therefore under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain. The prisoner was first taken to Port Elizabeth, where a magistrate of the Cape Colony took the evidence of the witnesses, and on Aug. 3 committed the prisoner to take his trial in that colony. But after that was done, the officer in charge of the Administrative Government of the colony, General Smythe, thought it proper that the prisoner should be sent to this country in order that he might be tried here, in the Central Criminal Court, which has by statute to deal with cases arising on the high seas. Accordingly, the prisoner was brought by Inspector Cherry, of the Port Elizabeth Police, to this country, to be dealt with in due course of law. It would become necessary, therefore, that the witnesses should be examined again before the Metropolitan Police magistrate. But at present they had not arrived, because, for obvious reasons, it was not thought desirable that they should be sent over by the same vessel by which the prisoner was sent. Mr. Poland then called Inspector Littlechild, of the Metropolitan Police, who proved that on Monday week, the previous day, he was at Plymouth, went on board the steamer Athenian, from the Cape, and received the prisoner, with the Governor's warrant, from the custody of Inspector Cherry. The prisoner, who had not yet obtained any legal adviser, or advocate, had no questions to ask, and was remanded until last Tuesday. He was again brought up on that day, when Mr. A. M. Sullivan, instructed by Mr. Guy, solicitor, appeared for his defence. Mr. Poland made a more detailed statement, relating how the prisoner, on July 4, went out to the Cape in the Kinfountain Castle, the same ship in which James Carey, under the assumed name of James Power, took a passage for himself and his wife and children; how they proceeded in the Melrose from Capetown to Algoa Bay; and how, on the second day, when the prisoner and Carey were together in the cabin, O'Donnell suddenly drew forth a revolver and fired three shots at Carey, who died in about twenty minutes. The witnesses called by Mr. Poland were James Parish, servant to one of the first-class passengers, Thomas Jones, boatswain of the Melrose, Thomas Francis Carey, a boy of fifteen, son of the deceased, Mr. R. Beecher, second officer of the vessel, and Captain James Rose, the commanding officer. Mrs. Carey had arrived the same day by the Garth Castle, but was not able to attend in court. The prisoner was therefore again remanded, and was taken to Newgate, instead of returning to Millbank Prison, where he had been confined before. The police van in which he was conveyed was very strongly guarded, with armed constables both inside and on the steps

of the van, while an escort of mounted police, with drawn swords, rode before and behind and alongside of it. Crowds of people were assembled in the Strand, opposite Wellington-street, to see the van go past.

O'Donnell is stated to be forty-eight years of age, a native of Meeracladdy, near Derrybeg, in Donegal, and to have been in America from 1859 to 1879; he served in the Federal Army during the American Civil War, and afterwards kept a small public-house on the Canadian frontier. He left a wife at Philadelphia, and on his departure for the Cape, at Midsummer of this year, took with him a girl whom he had met at Londonderry, and who accompanied him on board the Melrose when he shot James Carey; but he was regarded as a quiet and sober man. It does not appear that he had any personal acquaintance with James Carey before they went to the Cape.

#### CHINESE WAR PREPARATIONS.

It ought to be made generally known, and the information should tend to moderate French counsels in the pending dispute with China, that the naval and military forces of the Chinese Empire have of late years been improved by the adoption of modern scientific methods and appliances, especially for defensive warfare, calculated to resist the attack even of a Great European Power. We present a Sketch, taken at Shanghai, two or three years ago, by our own Artist, showing a Chinese gun-boat during the process of overhauling for repairs; but, while China has a small though efficient fleet of vessels of war, including several ironclads, turret-ships, and steam-rams, carrying heavy guns, her extensive torpedo establishment might prove the most effectual means of coast defence. One of our Illustrations is that representing some officers of rank, and the students of the Torpedo Corps, at the Taku Forts, which are at the mouth of the Peiho river, and thus command the approach to Tien-tsin and to Pekin, the Imperial Capital of China.

The fat old Chinese gentleman on the right-hand side is Lo-Yung-Kwang, a military Mandarin of high eminence, who served under the Viceroy, Li-Hung-Chang, against the Tai-Ping rebels, and who is commandant of the Taku Forts. Next him sits Liu-Han-Fang, Chief Secretary for Military Affairs, and specially intrusted, as a member of the Imperial Defence Commission, with the coast defence north of the Yang-Tze-Kiang. At the other side of the small table, with the interpreter, Tseng-dai-Sun, is seated the only European of the party—namely, Mr. J. A. Betts, Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, who was chief engineer of the Torpedo Department of the Chinese Government for some years, but is at the present time in England. In 1875 Mr. Betts surveyed the Min River, and planned a scheme of torpedo defence for the approaches to the Foochow Arsenal; but his principal work has been at Taku, where a complete system of torpedo service, both offensive and defensive, has been provided. Torpedo stations have been built; and, the whole of the mouth of the Peiho being mapped out into torpedo sections, everything is in readiness to plant three hundred torpedoes at a moment's notice.

The natural difficulties, also, which present themselves to any war-ships entering the Peiho river, are now effectually supplemented by the strongly fortified positions held by the Chinese. On both sides of the river, large forts are erected, the outer faces of which consist of 40 ft. thick of solid concrete; these forts are well flanked by adjacent batteries. All the forts are armed with heavy guns, 24 centimetre Krupp guns, Vavasseur, and other modern breech-loading guns, forming the greater part of the artillery employed. The forts have good gunners, who, from constant practice, are able to make really fine shooting.

In 1879, a detachment of the Torpedo Corps was sent with Mr. Betts to Nankin, and a plan of torpedo defence was devised to block the passage of the Yangtze, below that city. Upon the whole, France and Europe must not forget that China of to-day is not the China of 1860. At present China has good arsenals, with the finest English and American machinery, and English engineers at Tien-tsin, Shanghai, Nankin, Foochow, and Canton, with numerous smaller factories, under native superintendence, at places other than treaty ports. At Tien-tsin, there are large powder works turning out four or five tons daily of first-class powder, both fine and large grain, pebble, and prismatic. There are also cartridge works, which, for the last four or five years, have been steadily making 8000 Remington cartridges a day, and can, when worked to their full capacity, make 20,000 a day. The arsenal of Nankin has made some first-rate "Gatling" guns and light field-guns. That of Shanghai has been working at the manufacture of heavy guns, and, to say the least, is able to send out 12-ton guns which do not burst. In addition to what their own arsenals make, the Chinese Government have been buying largely. Tso-Tsung-Tang, the Viceroy at Nankin, recently bought, through a German merchant, seventeen million cartridges for Winchester repeating carbines; while torpedoes, rifles, gun-cotton, guns, and gun-boats have been purchased liberally of late years. We may therefore be well assured that, should China be forced into a war, she will prove a formidable antagonist; but we hope that diplomatic good offices will obtain the preservation of peace.

Mr. John Pender, M.P., Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and Sir James Anderson, the Managing Director, have started for the Mediterranean and the Levant, on a tour of inspection of the various telegraph stations belonging to the Company in those waters.

The Board of Trade have awarded a gold watch and chain to Captain Joaquim Martins dos Santos, master of the Brazilian steamer Rio Vermelho, of Bahia, in recognition of his gallantry and seamanship in picking up two boats of the British vessel Caledon, of Cardiff, containing her shipwrecked crew of eleven persons, during a very heavy sea and terrific squalls, off the coast of Brazil, on May 12 and 13 last.

The ship North, of 1284 tons, Captain Lidstone, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 22nd inst., with 387 emigrants.—The Nuddea, Captain Smith, sailed from Greenock on the same day for Queensland ports, having on board 618 emigrants.—The Agent-General for South Australia has been advised by telegram of the arrival at Adelaide on the 25th inst. of the ship Hesperus, which sailed from Plymouth on July 13 last with 602 emigrants; all well; passage seventy-four days.

The first number of a sixpenny serial, "The English Illustrated Magazine," published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., makes its appearance in a very presentable form. The paper and printing are both good; and we are glad to see that it is not deformed by the interleaving of advertisements, now so common and unseemly a practice. There are several illustrations, some of them being finely executed. As the magazine will be noticed in due course with the other magazines for October, it will suffice to say at present that among the contributors to the first number are Mr. W. Black, Professor Huxley, Mr. Swinburne, and others of note.

#### CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

A feature of some interest has for some weeks past been the comparative quietude of speculation in Brighton Deferred Stock. This may to some extent be explained by the fact that the attention of the habitual speculator has been turned in one or two new channels, where the harvest to be reaped by the "bear" operator promised greater excitement and profit—Mexican Railway ordinary stock being the most prominent instance in point. This, however, will not wholly account for the quietude, and I rather think that the true explanation must be sought in the circumstance that the company appears to have once more entered upon a normal career. The traffics no longer show those mysterious decreases which a few months ago startled the market, and facilitated the work of the professional wrecker. Since the beginning of the current half year, on the contrary, the weekly "takes" have shown, with one single exception, continuous increases, the aggregate expansion up to Monday last being £23,071. As the traffics from the end of September last year, when the "typhoid fever" scare began to tell upon the company's business, to the end of December showed a reduction ranging from £1000 to £3000 a week, it is apparent that there is room for some improvement during the rest of the current half year, more particularly as the company may be not a little benefited by the better hop crop that is being gathered in. It were futile to attempt to make an estimate of the probable dividend that will be earned, but already the experts who a short time ago viewed the problem as a very unpromising one, are beginning to make a change of front, and to prophesy good things. All the talk I hear on the subject is, however, extremely vague and less uninterested perhaps than might be wished, and I therefore refrain from repeating it. One thing nevertheless seems tolerably certain—namely, that it is now pretty generally agreed that a fresh "bear" raid would be a very perilous operation. The buying of the last week or so appears to have been for account of "well informed" people, and if this can be said to have any special significance, it is one that should encourage the bona fide holder.

Argentine Bonds have been lately working up in a somewhat remarkable way, and one that in some quarters is regarded as suggestive of the early advent of the new loan that was spoken of a short time ago. The country is making progress with what may fairly be called gigantic strides; but, so far as I can gather, the process of economic development through which it is passing has not been accompanied by any symptoms of undue pressure. The foreign trade of the Republic has expanded in a very striking degree, and it is estimated, on the basis of the figures of the first six months, that the aggregate for the whole year will reach £32,000,000, as compared with £27,000,000 in 1882, and with £23,600,000 in 1881. The home trade shows a corresponding briskness, and as various districts are rapidly undergoing settlement, speculation in land is by no means dormant. In no department are there any signs of sluggishness, but neither, on the other hand, are there, so far as one can gather from the papers brought by each mail, any indications of inflation. The Government has much to do in the way of new public works undertakings, and an appeal, in one form or another, to the European money markets is to be looked for at no distant date. For such appeal to be successful it must be of more modest proportions than the loan which was spoken of a few weeks ago. Argentine credit has deservedly undergone a complete resuscitation in the last eight or nine years; but the confidence of the investing classes has its limits, and to preserve that confidence in its entirety the Argentine Government must avoid a display of undue eagerness or haste in pushing forward its various great projects.

The speculators who a short while since sought to bring about a collapse in Hudson's Bay shares doubtless anticipated a profit from the failure of the Exchange Bank of Montreal; but, as that institution went down solitary and alone, a healthy suspicion has been engendered that financial affairs in Canada are in a less unsound condition than it had been sought to make out. The publication of an alarmist telegram received through Reuter's agency set the cables vibrating with a storm of protest and indignant denial, and this evoked a confession from the agent who dispatched the disquieting telegram referred to that, "confidence in the financial world here (Montreal) is returning," and that "money is plentiful with the leading banks."

Grand Trunks of Canada stocks have met with more favourable attention of late, the principal reason being, as is alleged, the advanced stage reached by the negotiations that have for some time past been in progress for a working arrangement between that company and the Northern Pacific. Moreover, the traffic outlook seems to be regarded as more promising, while a circumstance that is not without weight is the existence of a still extensive account for the fall, especially in the Third Preference. This has for some little time past been in process of reduction, and, as usual when speculation of the kind has been carried to excess, the "jobbers" make it increasingly difficult for "bear" operators to get back their stock with any sort of advantage. The buying of late has been of a kind to hasten the closing of outstanding engagements for the fall, and it has been remarked, as a proof that something important is on the *tapis*, that a certain big speculator who, but a short while ago, was notoriously and actively adverse to Grand Trunk stocks, is now a buyer.

T. S.

Mr. Ammon Platt has been appointed an Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

Sir Robert Cunliffe, the member for Denbigh Boroughs, opened a new coffee palace in Wrexham on Tuesday. He remarked that the growth of these houses in all parts of the kingdom proved the arrival of an important epoch in the social history of the country.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess have gone to the North of Ireland.—Mr. Jenkinson, chief of the Crime Department in Dublin Castle, has received an appointment in connection with the Irish divisional magistrates.—Mr. John C. Neligan, Q.C., County Court Judge of Longford, Meath, Westmeath, and King's County, has been appointed Recorder of Londonderry. Mr. John A. Curran, Q.C., one of the divisional police magistrates for Dublin, who conducted the private inquiry at the Castle which resulted in the discovery of the Phoenix Park murderers, is to succeed Mr. Neligan; while Mr. John A. Byrne, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor for Westmeath and King's County, takes the place of Mr. Curran in the Dublin Police Courts.—A Government proclamation was issued last Saturday afternoon forbidding a gathering under the auspices of the Irish National League announced to be held on Sunday at Miltown Malbay, county Clare, on the ground that in that district outrages have recently been perpetrated.—A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant declaring a large number of town lands in Clare and Limerick in a disturbed state, requiring an additional force of police.—In the county of Tipperary a terrible affray between two branches of a family has occurred, in which a young man has been shot by his uncle and severely wounded.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Playgoing is resumed in earnest by London about Michaelmas. All the world and his wife, returning to town, find the theatrical world before them where to choose. Most notable events of the present week within the metropolitan radius are the reopening of the Court and the Haymarket for the season. I offer my best wishes to Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil, who fixed upon Thursday for the inauguration of their joint reign at the Court with a new comedy, adapted by Mr. G. W. Godfrey, from Mr. Edmund Yates's charming novel of modern society, "Kissing the Rod." The taking title of "The Millionaire" was at last adopted for this new piece, my account of which, owing to the exigencies of the printing-press, must be deferred till next week. I shall then have something to say also of the resumption of the slightly recast tragic play of "Fédora" at the Haymarket.

On Saturday last the 300th performance of the brilliant and humorous Fairy Opera of "Iolanthe" at the electric-lit Savoy was commemorated by the presentation to each lady in the audience of a handsome bouquet. The same evening saw the 300th night of the merry comic opera of "Rip Van Winkle" celebrated by the appearance of the lugubrious Mr. Harry Paulton in the rôle of the Vedders, which Mr. Lionel Brough had made his own; and witnessed a hopelessly dull entertainment at the ill-managed Imperial, where a one-act adaptation from the French, "Auld Robin Gray," and a dismal three-act comedy, "Ye Legende; or, the Four Phantoms," both entirely unworthy a word of criticism, were played for the alleged benefit of Mr. J. W. Curran.

The change in the bill of the Globe on Monday was so far acceptable that the comedietta, "Man Proposes" (writ ironic), afforded Miss Lottie Venne a fresh opportunity of exhibiting her captivating archness in the apparently congenial task of weaning a diffident lover (Mr. G. W. Gardiner) from his shyness. Miss Lottie Venne maintains her vivacity as the ingénue and good genius of "The Glass of Fashion."

Mr. Irving should find it hard to leave Old England even for the hospitable States. It appears that nothing could have exceeded the heartiness of the farewell offered the distinguished actor and Miss Ellen Terry when they appeared as Shylock and Portia in the Lyceum version of "The Merchant of Venice" last Saturday night at the New Lyceum, Edinburgh; unless it was the enthusiasm of the greeting offered them in "The Bells" and "The Belle's Stratagem" at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, on Monday.

The indefatigable young Manager who has had the courage to inaugurate the reign of free playbills at Drury Lane during the run of the resplendent Oriental melodrama of "Freedom" evidently longs for fresh theatrical worlds to conquer. Mr. Augustus Harris has secured the acceptance at the Paris Châtelet (at present rejoicing in "Peau d'âne") of a French version of the moving drama of "Youth"; and the Alexander of the stage is now negotiating to transport the "Youth" scenery and properties "bag and baggage" to the Châtelet. The abandonment by the Brothers Gatti of the idea of giving a pantomime at the Adelphi next Christmas only stimulates Mr. Harris to increase the attractiveness of the "Drury-Lane Annual." Accordingly, he has engaged Miss Kate Vaughan, the incomparably graceful danseuse, and other notable artistes for his pantomime. Mr. Harris will furthermore produce the pantomimes at the Gaiety Theatre, Glasgow, and at the Crystal Palace.

Miss Minnie Palmer repeats her quaint performances in "My Sweetheart" (a "hit" at the Grand Theatre) this (Saturday) afternoon at the Gaiety, for which her sprightly style is peculiarly suited.

A proposal is on foot that some provision for the widow and child of the late Mr. Dutton Cook might well be made from the Royal Bounty. Mr. Cook served the public so well and honourably as a man-of-letters of high repute that the administrator of this fund should find no difficulty in granting the application. His friends, Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Moy Thomas, are seeing through the press two final volumes, "On the Stage" and "Studies of Theatrical History, and the Actor's Art," upon which Mr. Dutton Cook was engaged at the time of his sudden death.

## MUSIC.

Last week's classical night at the Promenade Concerts consisted almost entirely of a selection from the works of Mendelssohn, a prominent feature of the evening having been Mr. Carrodus's remarkably fine performance of the violin concerto, a work of symphonic importance, comparable with that of Beethoven. Mr. Carrodus took the tempos at a reasonable rate, and not at the exaggerated speed which most violinists adopt, and which interferes with the cantabile character of the first allegro, and gives to some passages in the finale almost the effect of a scramble, besides rendering the accompaniments in some portions almost impracticable even to the most skilful-orchestral players. Mr. Carrodus's performance was of exceptional excellence in every respect. The march from "Athalia," the overture to "Ruy Blas," and incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" were the orchestral pieces. Miss Josephine Lawrence gave a refined rendering of the "Capriccio Brillante" for pianoforte (with orchestra), and Madame Enriquez sang "O rest in the Lord" (from "Elijah") with genuine expression—the Mendelssohn selection having been interspersed with Haydn's air "On mighty pens," nicely sung by Miss Jessie Griffin, a promising young singer, and Handel's "Why do the Nations," finely declaimed by Signor Foli.

We have already drawn attention to Sir G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "King David," composed for, and to be produced at, the Leeds Festival next month (with other novelties). The work is to be given in London at the first concert of the new season of the Sacred Harmonic Society at St. James's Hall, on Nov. 16; and at the opening concert of the new season of Mr. Willing's Choir, on Dec. 11. The Sacred Harmonic Society will give five performances besides that just referred to, the programmes including "The Messiah," Schubert's Mass in E flat, a symphony, the "Walpurgis' Night music," Bach's Christmas Oratorio, "Elijah," and Gounod's "Redemption"; the season closing with a conversazione, "which will be made as artistically and musically attractive as possible." Mr. Charles Hallé retains his position as conductor, as does Mr. W. H. Cummings that of assistant conductor. Sir Arthur Sullivan, under whose direction the oratorio is about to be produced at Leeds, will conduct "King David," the principal vocalists being Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The offices of the society are now at 12, Jermyn-street, Adelphi.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, directed by Mr. Barnby, will open its new season (the thirteenth) on Nov. 7, nine more concerts being announced up to April 11 inclusive. An important feature will be the production, for the first time in England, of Wagner's latest work, "Parsifal," which will

be given in the form of an oratorio. Beethoven's grand Mass in D ("Missa Solemnis") will also be performed, as will Gounod's "Redemption" and other interesting works. Engagements have been made or are pending with Madame Albani, Misses A. Williams and Robertson, Madame Patey, Miss H. Wilson, Madame Fassett, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, Mr. R. Hilton, and Mr. H. Pyatt. Dr. Stainer will again preside at the grand organ.

At Princess Theatre, Manchester, last Saturday, Mr. Carl Rosa produced Mr. Hersee's English version of Bizet's opera, "Carmen," Madame Marie Roze appearing in the title rôle, and achieving a marked success. Previous experiments made by the Manchester Telephone Company were repeated, and the solos and concerted *moreaux* were distinctly heard at various distances extending to six miles from the theatre.

Messrs. Alderson and Brewtnall have announced a second series of three orchestral concerts to take place at the Town-hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Nov. 12, Jan. 14, and Feb. 25. Mr. Charles Halle's fine band is engaged, and he will be the solo pianist, and Madame Norman-Néruda the solo violinist. A concert of chamber music is to be given under the same management on Dec. 7. The vocalists at present announced are Mr. and Miss Santley.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The programme of the Newmarket First October Meeting gave promise of excellent sport; and, now that the railway service from London and other places is so good, we were surprised that there was such a small number of the outside public on the heath on Tuesday. The rich Buckenham Stakes appears to be a sort of annual benefit for Lord Falmouth; but this time Archer could only just drive Woodpecker home a head in front of the colt by Statesman—Queen Katharine, and doubtless all the three competitors are very moderate, though the winner, by Petrarch—Gertrude, is well enough bred for anything. Knight Errant (8 st. 12 lb.), the top weight of the seventeen runners for the First Nursery Stakes, was nearly as good a favourite as Offspring (8 st. 4 lb.), but he is an unlucky colt, something always proving just good enough to beat him, and this time he found his conqueror in Monotony (7 st. 6 lb.), who performed fairly well at the July Meeting. There was some very strong fielding against Wild Thyme for the Hopeful Stakes, a report being industriously circulated that the filly was amiss. The falsehood of this was proved by the ridiculously easy style in which she romped home, beating La Trappe so far that the latter ought never to have defeated her at Goodwood. The Fifth Great Foal Stakes was naturally the most important event of the day, and, as the easy mile and a quarter was not thought likely to suit Ossian, who, moreover, had a 7 lb. penalty, the opposition was stronger than had been anticipated. Goldfield, after his long rest, was all the rage, being at last backed freely against the field, and 7 to 2 could always be had about the St. Leger winner. Export made the running for Ossian at his best pace, and, when his pilot was beaten, which happened at a little over six furlongs, the crack went to the front himself and remained there to the finish, beating Goldfield by a length. The Prince looked very formidable until coming out of the dip, when he refused to make the smallest effort, and the remainder were widely scattered. Somerton won the Boscowen Stakes from a very poor field, and Quicklime made such a good show against Dutch Oven for the Thirty-fourth Triennial Produce Stakes, that it is difficult to see anything to beat him in the Cesarewitch. The card on Wednesday was not nearly so strong as that which had been provided for the opening day; indeed, there was not a single race of much importance except the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, and even that once popular contest only produced seven starters, the smallest number that has ever taken part in it, except in 1876, when Timour beat six others. It was regarded as a "good thing" for Lucerne (8 st. 2 lb.), but both he and Hornpipe (9 st.) were out of it before reaching the Bushes, and Amy Melville (6 st.), who certainly carried a ridiculously light weight for a five-year-old, beat Narcissa (6 st. 4 lb.) without an effort. Grandmaster, running far better than at Goodwood, secured the Thirty-fifth Triennial Produce Stakes for Lord Falmouth, Rookery proving the most formidable of his four opponents.

At the sale of the Belhus hunters last week, forty-six horses were disposed of, at an average of a trifle over one hundred and four guineas, the highest price realised being two hundred guineas and the lowest forty.

The English coursing season was opened at Gosforth Park last week, when some splendid sport was witnessed, hares running with wonderful stoutness, especially on the first two days. A second ground from which to drive them is, however, greatly required, as it ought to be made impossible to course the same hare on two consecutive days. We doubt if the Gosforth Derby for dog puppies introduced us to anything above the average; but Hint, by Pathfinder—Hush, and Coquet Yet, by Pathfinder—Baroness, who divided the Gosforth Oaks, are remarkably smart puppies. Mr. Miller took the first and second prize in the Gosforth Stakes for all ages with Millington and Madeline, who are both by Misterton, and have improved wonderfully since last year. Wild Mint, the winner of last year's Waterloo Cup, made her reappearance, but was put out rather unluckily in the first ties.

A very large number of spectators attended the South London Harriers' Sports at the Oval on Saturday last, the chief attraction being a mile race between W. G. George and W. Snook. They kept in close company until about 200 yards from the finish, when George gradually drew away, and won easily in 4 min. 23½ sec., wonderful time for a grass course.

With the sanction of the British Museum authorities, Miss Peck proposes to conduct classes through the galleries of Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum, and to give explanatory descriptions of their various contents. In the first, to be given next Wednesday, Oct. 3, she will give a general geographical descriptive outline of Babylonia and Assyria.

A new dock, named the St. Andrew's, after the patron saint of fishermen, was opened at Hull on Monday. The dock covers an area of ten acres, with ample quay space, and one of the largest landing platforms in the country. It will be exclusively devoted to the fish trade. At the west end is a large graving dock, capable of holding ten smacks at a time.

A young lady, bathing with her French governess at Greystones, near Dublin, on Tuesday, was being carried out by the tide, when Mrs. M'Gregor, attracted by the screams, jumped into the sea, swam to her, and held her up till a rope was taken out to them, and they were rescued. The young lady was unconscious for several hours afterwards.

There were 1286 deaths in London last week, including 15 from measles, 55 from scarlet fever, 26 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 25 from enteric fever, 54 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 2 from simple cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 148, 156, and 157 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 167 last week, but were 43 below the corrected weekly average.

## THE RECESS.

Like a giant refreshed did the Prime Minister return from his holiday on the sea. We were virtually assured of this by Mr. Gladstone himself. Landing at Gravesend from the Pembroke Castle on the 21st inst., the right hon. gentleman received a cordial address of welcome from Mr. Bevan, and was greeted with a round of cheers from the crowd on the Terrace Pier. Evidently gratified by the heartiness of the reception, Mr. Gladstone briefly expressed the pleasure he had derived from the trip, and cheerfully added:—"It has given to us all, and not least to my illustrious friend Tennyson, such an additional stock of strength and spirits, that as old as we are—(laughter)—and I am afraid in this respect I must speak on behalf of Mr. Tennyson as well as myself—(renewed laughter)—we can start again upon our careers trusting in that beneficent Providence to which you have so well alluded, and hoping yet to render some little services in our different capacities to our fellow-creatures before we die."

Mr. Gladstone spent but a day in Downing-street. In alighting at Chester on Saturday last, en route to Hawarden Castle, he met with another gratifying reception. The Premier was soon presumably immersed in questions of "high policy"—if they were tabooed at the meeting with the Emperor of Russia at Copenhagen. Earl Granville's arrival at Mr. Gladstone's country seat on Monday, and his sojourn at Hawarden for a few days, may, perhaps, be interpreted as meaning that the Government had yet to receive satisfactory explanations from France with respect to the imprisonment and treatment of Mr. Shaw in Madagascar; and also that all the Foreign Secretary's persuasive eloquence had as yet failed to remove the obstacles to a good understanding between our French neighbours and China in regard to the Tonquin Difficulty.

Of her Majesty's other Ministers, Mr. Dodson has been in attendance upon the Queen, in succession to Mr. Childers, at Balmoral; the Earl of Derby has been dispensing the hospitality of Knowsley to the members of the British Association; Mr. Chamberlain has returned to Birmingham from his coasting trip; Mr. Fawcett has been increasing his store of strength by a course of sea-bathing at Aldeburgh; and Sir Charles Dilke is possibly engaged at his desk in preparing his forthcoming speeches for the gatherings of the Glasgow and Paisley Liberals; while the over-worked Home Secretary is from his out-of-town retreat keeping a watchful eye upon her Majesty's subjects generally. In view of the Ministerial exodus, it is perhaps fortunate we have still in town, faithful among the faithless found, Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson and Mr. Howard Vincent to preserve the peace of London.

"A life on the ocean wave, a home on the rolling deep," will soon become the general panacea with statesmen in the Recess. The titular leader of the Opposition in the Commons has not been long in following Mr. Gladstone's example. Sir Stafford Northcote may by this time be stimulated by the ozone of the English Channel into singing "I'm afloat, I'm afloat," for the entertainment of his rollicking host, Mr. W. H. Smith, in the cabin of the Pandora, on board which fine steam-yacht a moderate amount of "skylarking," such as the Premier and the Poet Laureate (according to *Punch*) indulged in on another craft, may invigorate the right hon. Baronet for the task of rallying the Conservatives in Belfast on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of October, and of vieing in energy with the ironic Marquis of Salisbury in the Liverpool arena on the 15th and 16th of next month. Fair-minded men of every party will, at least, unite in wishing Sir Stafford Northcote may enjoy his cruise to the utmost.

The Manchester Election grows exciting. Houldsworth or Pankhurst, Tory or Radical? That is the question to be decided on Thursday next, the day fixed for the ballot. To make amends for the singular inertia of the Liberal Council, who proposed that the Liberals should quietly stand aside and allow Mr. Houldsworth to walk over, Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., has subscribed £100 towards Dr. Pankhurst's election expenses, and Mr. Ben Brierly has written a letter in support of the Radical candidate. Meantime, on the old familiar Conservative lines does Mr. Houldsworth recommend his candidature to the formidable body of Conservatives in Manchester.

Mr. W. E. Forster, who is enjoying an autumn trip to the East with Mr. John Pender and Sir James Anderson, met with an almost regal reception on arriving at Athens on Monday, the war-steamer Halamoki escorting their vessel into port. Mr. Forster and his friends dined in the evening at the British Legation; and proceed at the end of the week to Constantinople.

At home, the out-of-town Parliament fairly began its Session last Saturday. On Newcastle Town Moor, there was an enormous meeting (from which Mr. Joseph Cowen was absent, strange to say); and the resolutions in favour of assimilating the county with the borough franchise, put with logical force by Mr. John Morley, Mr. James, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.'s, were carried with enthusiasm. The Government, told in plain terms there should be no longer delay in effecting this reform, would do well to stir themselves in this matter, and to come to the determination to include this among the Ministerial measures for next year. Should they introduce a franchise bill without a measure for the much-needed redistribution of seats, Mr. Lowther has forewarned them that they would encounter the steadfast opposition of the Conservatives. That they may possibly count upon, however, in any case. On the Saturday the Newcastle Reform demonstration took place, Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Oldham, ventured to prophesy that a dissolution of Parliament would take place within eighteen months. "Why, cert'ly"—that would be inevitable if the Government County Franchise Bill were to be passed—or rejected by the Lords, under the will-o'-th'-wisp leadership of the Marquis of Salisbury. Politics not being a strong point with Sir Hardinge Giffard, it was politic of the hon. and learned member to grow patriotic on the theme of Volunteering at a Launceston Volunteer dinner on Monday night, blame being by him impartially bestowed upon both Parties for not duly encouraging the Volunteer Movement. Sir Richard Cross, never diligent, resumed the thread of Conservative discourse on Thursday at Penrith; while the Foreign Secretary in posse of the Party of Four, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, engaged to hold forth at Bournemouth; Mr. Gibson following suit at Dumfries with his uproarious oration on Friday, and Lord Cranbrook and Lord Randolph Churchill reserving trump cards for the National Union of Conservative Associations at Birmingham on the 1st and 2nd of next month.

Mr. Parnell's address on the 29th inst. to the Leeds branch of the Irish National League will be read with rather more interest than the recent harangues of his zealous young lieutenants in Ireland. But the most important autumn assemblage at Leeds will be the Conference of the National Liberal Associations on Oct. 17 and 18.

The Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Mellor kept their "golden wedding" at Kingsdown House, Dover, on Monday.



SKETCHES IN SCOTLAND-YARD.—THE METROPOLITAN AND DETECTIVE POLICE.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Every morning the Parisians look in vain for news from Tonquin. There is no news from Tonquin. Nobody here knows anything about Tonquin; and as for the complex movements of General Bouët, they are more mysterious even than the phenomenal silence of M. Jules Ferry or the singularly accommodating hepatic pains of M. Challenel-Lacour. In England a circumstance like the present would not fail to gravely occupy public opinion; in France, with the exception of the café gossips and the journalists, who willingly exaggerate the comic aspect of serious things, Tonquin is not a subject of absorbing interest. You know far more about the matter in England than we do here, and I have no doubt that many a city clerk who reads his paper on the knife-board of the 'bus as he goes to his office could give even the members of the French Government some valuable information as to the question of French interests in Tonquin. Up to the present, the only manifestation of public opinion has been a meeting of a score deputies of the Extreme Left, who have drawn up a manifesto calling upon M. Ferry to convocate Parliament immediately; and in case of non-convocation, calling the attention of the citizens of France to the fact of the violation of the Constitution, inasmuch as the Ministry has no right to dispose of the forces or of the finances of the country without a vote of the Legislature. You expect that this manifesto will have some effect? If the public and the press backed it up, perhaps it might; but you must have lived in provincial France to realise the utter indifference of the masses of the present day to politics and civic rights and duties. Provided each one is free to attend quietly to his land and his affairs, he is as indifferent to the Tonquin question as he was to the death of the Comte de Chambord. Here in Paris more ink has been spilt over Sarah Bernhardt's reappearance in "Frou-frou" than over the manoeuvres of the fantastic "pavillons noir." Often, I have no doubt, the reader must accuse the writer of this miniature Parisian record of frivolity. What will you? as the French say. What will you? I simply endeavour to give a true impression of what is said and done here, and in that impression there is, I admit, often a lack of seriousness.

Now, this past week, for instance, passing from group to group, you would find some discussing the winding up of the Union Générale affair. The directors are held responsible for 20,000,000 francs. In another group, the so-called unity of the Royalist party is the subject of mockery, and you learn that the only act by which the Comte de Paris has posed himself as a pretender to the throne is by cutting his beard à la Henri IV. (see the new photographs). Another set, mostly Stock Exchange men, are talking scandal and relating anecdotes about a well-known millionaire who has become *ramollie*, and passes his days in the occupation of catching flies. But the great event, the most absorbing topic, has been—the Van Zandt incident! That charming little American prima donna has had some dispute with her manager; the papers have been full of it; the public of Paris has been on the tenter-hooks of anxious uncertainty; and now, at last, the prima donna has made it up with her manager, has returned to Paris, been interviewed by a dozen reporters, and to-morrow she will appear in "Lakmé" at the Opéra Comique, before a public which idolises her.

Sometimes one really is tempted to give up trying to fathom the French temperament. At the present moment, for instance, there is a hot and complex discussion going on in the press relative to bull-fighting. The *Petit Journal* (largest circulation in France, 650,000 copies a day) defends bull-fighting, because bull-fighting "strengthens the family ties!" The *Petit Journal*, in explanation of this curious statement, adds that the whole family go together to see the bull-fight, and talk it over together at dinner! The argument is truly forcible.

The *Journal Officiel* contains almost daily long lists of reactionary magistrates who are being revoked in virtue of the law of July 30, 1883.—The King of Spain is to arrive in Paris on Saturday. On account of the protestations of the Republican journals, no review of the troops will be held in his honour; he will simply be invited to be present at some artillery manoeuvres at Vincennes.—The Anti-Vivisection League began its lecture campaign in Paris, at the Théâtre des Nations, last Sunday. The walls of Paris are covered with bills representing a rabbit tortured by a vivisector.—Madame Adèle Isaac, who has during the last five years been the leading singer at the Opéra Comique, made a most successful début last night at the Grand Opéra as Ophelia.—Where will the influence of French civilisation end? Last week two Japanese gentlemen, Oka and Shaima, resident at Paris, fought a duel on the Swiss frontier with rapiers.—The newest topic of discussion is the question, to whom does the Château de Chambord belong? The State, it appears, has sequestered the property.

T. C.

In the presence of three Kings and a number of Royal Princes, the German Emperor yesterday week reviewed his troops at Homburg. His Majesty's suite numbered upwards of 200 illustrious and distinguished personages. The parade was a great success, the troops presenting a splendid appearance. According to the invariable Prussian custom, the day succeeding the grand review, Saturday, was devoted to the operations of the entire army corps against a skeleton force. The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, was again present, and, in spite of a severe rainstorm, remained in the saddle for three hours. On Sunday the Emperor and his Royal guests attended the races; and afterwards a concert, at which Madame Trebelli sang. On Monday his Imperial Majesty, with his guests, went from Homburg to the neighbourhood of Gross Karben, where the day's manoeuvres were conducted. They were over at one p.m., and the Emperor and his guests dined at five o'clock, a tea party and a concert concluding the day. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were with the Emperor on Tuesday watching the manoeuvres at Badesheim, which were, it is said, carried out in brilliant style. On Thursday the Emperor, with most of his guests, was to proceed to Frankfurt, when there was to be an official reception of the highest military and civic authorities of the district.

The draught of the Hungarian Budget for 1884 shows a deficit amounting to eighteen million florins, but to this sum must be added the expenses caused by the Croatian disorders and the purchase of the railway from Nevezsny to Bruck.—Rioting has been renewed in Croatia. At Farkaseviucz the troops had to fire upon the mob, ten of the rioters being killed and many wounded.

In the Second Chamber of the Netherlands, the Minister of Finance presented yesterday week the Budget for 1884 for the kingdom. The deficit is estimated at 29,500,000 florins, making the total deficit from 1881 to 1884, 68,000,000 florins. The Minister announced the issue of a loan at the commencement of next year for 50,000,000 florins, and the introduction of bills for increasing the revenue by 7,500,000 florins, which amount represents the excess of the ordinary expenditure over the ordinary receipts. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted on Tuesday by 49 votes against 28.

A Colonial Congress met at Amsterdam last week, when Mr. Frederick Young, secretary to the Colonial Society of London, in an able and exhaustive speech, dealt with the whole question of colonial government, and proposed a system of federation, in which local Parliaments should conduct local affairs, matters of an Imperial nature being dealt with by a federal representative body.

The members of the Danish Royal Family, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress of Russia and their other distinguished guests, attended a performance at the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen on Monday evening. The whole route between the Palace and the theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and the Royal party were received with cheers by the crowds in the streets.

The Czar of Russia having sanctioned the decision of the Committee of Ministers adopted on the 17th inst., prolonging for one year the extraordinary measures for assuring public safety in St. Petersburg, the Governor of the capital has issued orders concerning the necessary regulations to be observed.

Sir Auckland Colvin on the 20th inst. had a farewell audience of the Khedive, who conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanie, and at the same time presented him with a turquoise pin set in diamonds as a token of his personal regard.—Mr. Edgar Vincent has accepted the post of European Financial Adviser in Egypt, which has been offered to him by the Egyptian Government. He will await Lord Dufferin's return to Constantinople before leaving for Egypt.—Riaz Pasha has been elected a member of the Legislative Council, and much importance is attached to the result as showing his great popularity. The Khedive has published a Decree appointing the Council of State.

John Feeney, an Irishman, entered the British Consulate at New York on Tuesday, and fired two shots from a revolver, without, however, hitting anybody. He was at once arrested, and stated that he had come from Canada to shoot the Consul, who had been libelling him. He is supposed to be insane.

The Finance Minister of Canada has invited tenders for a new Canadian loan of 4,000,000 dols., in 4 per cent currency bonds.

Lord Derby's New Guinea policy continues to create much opposition in the Australian colonies. The Federal Annexation Conference is now to meet at Sydney. In the Melbourne House of Assembly the Premier has declared that should French convicts still be sent in the direction of Australia, the colonists will be obliged to devise some means of excluding them from their shores.—There are no workhouses in New South Wales—a happy country, if also, as it is to be hoped, there is no need for them.

In New Zealand a Ministerial reconstruction has been rendered necessary by the resignation of the Hon. F. Whitaker, Premier and Attorney-General, who has been replaced by the Hon. H. Albert Atkinson, hitherto holding the Post of Colonial Treasurer.—We learn, on the authority of letters from New Zealand, that, at the request of the native tribes in that colony, Tawhaio, the Maori King, has expressed his intention to visit England in order to present a petition to the Queen.

A hurricane at Nassau, New Providence, on the 18th inst., destroyed many buildings, killed sixty persons, and wrecked fifty vessels, mostly American brigs and schooners.

Intelligence has been received from Professor Norden-skjold's expedition for the exploration of Greenland. It appears that though the party advanced for nearly 200 miles into the country, and ascended to a height of 7000 ft., they found the whole region a desert of ice.

## THE METROPOLITAN PREVENTIVE AND DETECTIVE POLICE.

The London custom of whole families "going out of town," for several weeks together, in the latter summer and autumn months, leaves so many households of the upper and middle classes exposed to nocturnal depredations, that this period of the year has been called "the Burglary Season." It is to be feared that the frequent reports of such deplorable outrages may have occasioned great uneasiness in the minds of excellent people while seeking repose and recreation at the seaside, and in other places of holiday resort. Those who venture to depart from home, simply locking up their houses and abandoning them, without even the care of the servants, to the risk of forcible entry, commit an act of obvious imprudence. But the misfortune which they are likely to suffer is a sufficient reproof; though it is scarcely fair to their neighbours, or to society in general, that such an opportunity should be afforded to the practice of crime. We have thought it worth while, however, upon this occasion, to give some illustrations of the Metropolitan Police system, which provides for the ordinary protection of persons and property; and likewise of the special Detective organisation, which has of late years been greatly improved, together with some incidental arrangements which will be interesting to our readers. The able "Director of Criminal Investigations," Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, in a volume published two years ago entitled "The Police Code" (to be had of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), and in his official communications to the Chief Constables of counties and boroughs, has furnished a precise account of these matters, with a complete manual of those parts of the criminal law which regulate the conduct of the police, and the administration of the police magistrates. We can here only notice a few particulars bearing upon the subjects of our sketches, which were made, by permission of the Metropolitan Police authorities, at the head offices in Great Scotland-yard, Whitechapel.

The Metropolitan Police District (which does not include the City of London) extends in every direction fifteen miles from Charing-cross, in Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, having an area of more than 700 square miles, containing nearly five million inhabitants. It is under the charge of a Commissioner, Sir Edmund Henderson, K.C.B., and two Assistant-Commissioners, whose office is at 4, Whitehall-place. The force consisted in April, 1881, of twenty-five Superintendents, 605 Inspectors, 935 Sergeants, and 9659 constables, 185 being mounted police, but has since been augmented to 1008 Sergeants and 10,790 constables. There are two Districts and nineteen Divisions, each under a Superintendent, besides the River Thames division and five Dockyard divisions. The force of constables is permanently distributed between these divisions, which are denoted by letters of the alphabet. Candidates for admission to serve in this force have to pass an examination at Scotland-yard, some incidents of which are represented in our illustrations. The Chief Surgeon, in the same manner as with recruits for the Army, examines the soundness of the man's bodily constitution; his height is measured, the minimum standard ranging from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 10.; his weight and strength are ascertained, and his eyesight is tested, for each of the eyes. He must be under thirty-five years of age, and, if married, with not more than two children to keep; and he must be able to read and write. Having been accepted and sworn in, every man undergoes vaccination, and then enters the preparatory class. They are

first instructed in elementary drill, at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, as shown in the sketch entitled "Right turn," which is most necessary instruction to enable them, acting in a body, to move with disciplined regularity, so that they may be able to cope with a mob of superior numbers. The constable's weapon, the simple truncheon, worn in a leather case at his belt, may only be used in extreme cases, to protect himself if violently attacked, or when a prisoner is likely to escape by the aid of an overpowering force. The constable should, in such cases, never strike at the head, but at the arms and legs. We need not, however, dwell on the rules of ordinary police duty. Everyone sees the policeman "on his beat," as he paces, all day long, or all night long, the appointed line of streets, walking at the rate of two miles and a half the hour. A section of constables on their beats is under the control of the Sergeant, who patrols the whole ground constantly, and looks after each constable, to see that he keeps his beat punctually; there are some Inspectors also on patrol, while other Inspectors remain on duty at the different police stations, and the Sergeants have to make their reports to the Inspectors at the appointed hours. Discipline is strictly enforced; and one of our Artist's Sketches shows the Commissioner engaged in the investigation of a charge, which the Sergeant is explaining, against a constable who has been guilty of some fault.

The Detective establishment is comprised in the Criminal Investigation Department. Its strength consists of a Chief Superintendent, three Chief Inspectors, one Chief Inspector of the Convict Office, three first-class Inspectors, fourteen local Inspectors, seventeen Inspectors of the second class, 167 Sergeants, in three classes, and eighty-five patrol detectives, wearing plain clothes. In the winter months the strength is increased by adding ten Sergeants and 150 constables. Some Detectives are attached to each Metropolitan Police Division. They are, however, all under the immediate direction of Mr. Howard Vincent, who appears, in one of our illustrations, to be giving special instructions to a number of these officers assembled in his room. He frequently holds similar conferences with the experienced Superintendents and Detective Inspectors from all the Police Divisions of the Metropolis, to take account of the state of crime and the results of their operations. In the Conference scene represented by our Artist, Chief Superintendent Williamson, with a paper in his hand, appears standing close to the desk, at the Director's left hand; while the Inspectors stand at the right hand side, in the foreground of the scene; the one farthest to the right is Chief Inspector Shore.

The interior of the Central Police Telegraph Office, which is kept open day and night, and which has wires to all the Divisional stations, to the Home Office, and to the residences of the Commissioners and Director, is also shown in one of our Artist's Sketches. All the Inspectors and Sergeants are taught how to use the telegraph, and this is the scene which our Artist has drawn. The telegraph is frequently used for sending particular information to the Chief Constables of counties and boroughs throughout the United Kingdom, or getting from them news of what has happened in their localities. The Police Code says, "If the arrest of any person is sought, of whom a good and recognisable description can be given, a multiple telegram should be sent to every adjacent force on the route he may possibly have taken, so as to block his escape." Again, "When serious burglaries occur in provincial districts, the fact should be notified by telegram to all the neighbouring towns. It is sometimes assumed that the thieves have taken themselves to London, whereas the probability is quite as great of their seeking refuge in nearer and more unsuspected places. Nevertheless, a telegram should be sent to the Director of Criminal Investigations as soon as possible; and a superior officer is always on duty at the Central Office to take immediate steps, and to convey the information to all quarters of the Metropolitan and City Police Districts by means of the telegraph, printed papers, and the pawnbrokers' lists."

The remaining subjects of our illustrations published this week belong to the arrangements for the supervision and identification of persons who have already been convicted of crime. There is a Convict Office at Scotland-yard, consisting of eight officers under Chief Inspector Neame, at which registers and records are kept, with photographs in classified albums, of all persons in England who are convicts liberated on license, or who are under sentence of police supervision. There is a corresponding Registry of Habitual Criminals in the Prisons' Department of the Home Office. Our Artist has very effectively illustrated the serviceableness of the Convict Office, by drawing the portrait of a known "trainer of young thieves," in the same Engraving which represents the scene in the Office, when that identical malefactor, who is a ticket-of-leave man, comes at the appointed time to report himself; while one of the assistants, directed by another reading from the paper, is reaching down from the shelves a volume of the register, containing photographs, one of which will be found to be his likeness. These photographs are daily made available for inspection by any police officer who may have arrested a person, and who needs to identify him, or by witnesses of any crime when the perpetrator is not in custody, and is suspected to be one under police supervision. The practice of taking photographs of prisoners was formerly restricted to convicts and habitual criminals; but since 1879 the police authorities have been enabled to apply for photographs of any prisoners in jail; though, of course, prisoners who are under remand, or awaiting trial, can only be photographed by their own consent. "The photographs should be taken," is observed by the Director, "as near the convict's or prisoner's liberation as possible, and in ordinary dress; and the face should be placed in half-profile, so that the shape of the nose may appear." We may add that it is also considered desirable to make the men hold their hands up so as to be shown in their photographs; for the police are wont to scrutinise the hands very attentively, finding their shape and condition extremely significant; and the hand of any person, if properly studied, will be found to have a strong character of individuality. Our Artist has copied the portraits of eight habitual criminals, showing the position in which they were photographed. In the register books, each photograph is accompanied by the name of the man, the letter and number assigned to him during his imprisonment, and the date, in figures, at which the photograph was taken. We shall give a few more illustrations, with a further account of the Criminal Investigation Department, and of some other branches of Metropolitan Police business.

The Bishop of Carlisle, as chairman of the Board of Governors, opened the new grammar school buildings at Carlisle on the 20th inst. The buildings, which have cost £12,150, in addition to £3250 paid for the site, will accommodate 250 boys, including thirty boarders.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain began its sittings in Glasgow on Tuesday, the opening address being given by the President, Professor Humphry. He advocated the establishment of a Sanitary Department, distinct from the Local Government Board, and under the direction of a Minister of Sanitary Affairs.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

As reported in our last issue, the fifty-third meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science began at Southport on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The evening meeting was held in the Pavilion of the Winter Gardens, which was crowded in every part, upwards of 2000 persons, a large number of whom were ladies, being present. Sir C. W. Siemens took the chair, and among the audience were Dr. Gladstone, Professor Hughes, Professor Roscoe, Professor Bonney, Sir F. Bramwell, Professor Stokes, Professor Williamson, Dr. W. Carpenter, Professor Adams, Dr. Wood, the Mayor of Southport, and Sir William Thomson. Sir C. W. Siemens, after a few remarks, vacated the chair, which was taken by Professor Cayley, who gave the presidential address for the year.

The President, who is Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, devoted his address to the relations of the several branches of mathematical science to the elemental and original conceptions of the human mind in regard to time, space, and number, and to the obligations of pure theory to the wants of mankind and the progress of physical inquiry. In the first place, he examined Mill's contention that the truths of mathematics, particularly those of geometry, rest upon experience, and that the idea of their being necessarily true is only sustainable when they are considered in reference to purely imaginary objects. To this Professor Cayley replied that it is precisely because these things relate to "purely imaginary objects"—absolute points and straight lines and right angles, which cannot, in fact, be found in actual things—that they are necessary and true; but that these are the only realities, and in regard to them the corresponding physical entities are only as the shadows in the cave. In the course of his speech the President observed: "It is difficult to give an idea of the vast extent of modern mathematics. This word 'extent' is not the right one—I mean extent crowded with beautiful detail—not an extent of mere uniformity, such as an objectless plain, but of a tract of beautiful country seen at first in the distance, but which will bear to be rambled through and studied in every detail of hillside and valley, stream, rock, wood, and flower. But, as for anything else, so for a mathematical theory beauty can be perceived, but not explained. As for mere extent, I can, perhaps, best illustrate this by speaking of the dates at which some of the great extensions have been made in several branches of mathematical science. In conclusion, I would say that mathematics have steadily advanced from the time of the Greek geometers. Nothing is lost or wasted; the achievements of Euclid, Archimedes, and Apollonius are as admirable now as they were in their own days. Descartes' method of co-ordinates is a possession for ever. But mathematics have never been cultivated more zealously and diligently, or with greater success, than in this century—in the last half of it, or at the present time: the advances made have been enormous, the actual field is boundless, the future full of hope." A vote of thanks to the President for his address, proposed by Sir W. Thomson and seconded by Mr. Woods, the Mayor of Southport, was unanimously and heartily carried.

The sectional work of the meeting began on Thursday. With the exception of Mr. Brunlees, of the Mechanical Science Section, all the presidents of sections gave addresses. Professor Ray Lankester presided in the Biology Section, Professor W. C. Williamson in the Geological Section, Dr. Gladstone in the Chemical Section, Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin Austen in the Geographical Section, and Mr. Inglis Palgrave in the Department of Economic Science and Statistics. In the evening a soirée took place in the Winter Gardens.

Yesterday week all the sections met again in the forenoon, and were well attended. That of Mathematics and Physics was largely occupied with electric subjects; in the Chemical Section the nomenclature of the science engaged close attention.—In the Section of Mechanics the president, Mr. James Brunlees, gave an address upon the growth of mechanical appliances for the construction and working of railways and docks. The existing appliances might, he said, be laid aside in course of time as mechanical ingenuity devised new and better plans; but as the present age looked back with respect and veneration to the creation of those monuments of engineering science of which little more than ruins remain, so would the generations which succeed us look on the works of to-day.—One of the best attended sections was that of Biology. A report relating to the migration of birds pointed out the marvellous persistence with which, year by year, birds follow the same lines of migration when approaching or leaving our shores, and how suggestive this is of some settled law governing their movement.—In the Anthropological Department there was a large attendance. An interesting report was presented, supplementary to one last year, on the facial characteristics of the British race. The committee have found from their investigation of skeleton remains that of the three types of race—Long Barrow, Round Barrow, and Saxon; the principal is Long Barrow, the short dark type which certainly exists in the population at the present time, and which, by short stature, light frame, narrow skull, and fine features affords a marked contrast to the others.—In the Economic Science Section the extent and resources of Canada were discussed before a large gathering. The favourable impressions of an emigrant were stated by Mr. H. Moody. Then there followed a chronological and statistical review of Canada by Mr. Cornelius Walford, who dwelt upon the rapid increase in the size and population of its cities, the extraordinary augmentation in the number of its landowners, and the constantly growing amount of its grain and stock production. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner from Canada to this country, contended that Protection had been forced on the Dominion by the fiscal arrangements of its neighbour, the United States. He also enlarged on the advantages of Canada as a field for emigration, and asked that the efforts of the Dominion Government to stimulate emigration should be seconded.—The Geological Section was mainly occupied with papers on fossil plants, while the Geographical Section was taken up with a consideration of the features of the Jordan Valley.

In the evening, the Astronomer Royal of Ireland, Professor R. S. Ball, lectured to an immense audience in the pavilion at the Winter Gardens, his subject being the distance of the sun from the earth. After referring to the uncertainty of the calculations as to distance based on the motion of comets and the velocity of light, he said the most celebrated method of measuring the distance was that afforded by the transit of Venus, and though this was maintained by many as being correct, he was inclined to think that recent researches had laid this open to doubt. It was incapable of the accuracy once claimed for it, and the new method, by the aid of minor planets, had arisen. Since the first night of the century 240 minor planets had been discovered between Mars and Jupiter. They were small, for the area of one might be compared with a good-sized English county. These planets added enormously to the labours of astronomers, and it would be no great harm if many of them got lost again. Some, however, had a great astronomical future; for they seemed destined to tell us more faithfully than Mars or Venus what was really the distance from the earth to the sun. Various con-

ditions limited the number available for this purpose to about a dozen, one of which was usually suitable each year. He hoped that long ere another transit of Venus came round the problem would have been satisfactorily solved by the minor planets. So far as modern researches had gone, the most probable estimate of the sun's distance was—ninety-two million seven hundred thousand miles. It did not seem likely that this could be erroneous to the extent of three hundred thousand miles. The distance of the sun was one of the most important constants in the universe. It was free from planetary perturbations. Once the distance of the sun had been measured the telescope might moulder, and the astronomer who used it might survive only in name, but the work accomplished would remain true for countless ages of the future.

Only four of the sections met last Saturday, and these assembled an hour earlier in order to get through their business before the excursions arranged for the afternoon should start. Many attended a garden party given at Knowsley by the Earl and Countess of Derby. The Mathematical Section gave itself up to the more profound problems of its science, and the Geological Section was engaged over examples of the large Sauro-Batrachian from the lower coal measures in Kilkenny and elsewhere. The Biological Section discussed the subject of protoplasm, and the Economic Section took up the consideration of the effect of alcoholic drinks on the length of human life. This last topic drew together a great number of ladies and gentlemen, and the discussion was opened by a paper from Mr. H. B. Robinson, Constructor of the Navy. In the evening the lecture to the working-classes was delivered by Sir F. Bramwell in the Circus, which was quite filled by an attentive and appreciative audience. The subject was speaking by electricity and the uses of the telephone. Dr. Cayley, the President of the Association, occupied the chair. The lecture was illustrated by instruments, apparatus, and many diagrams.

The Sunday arrangements for the Association included discourses by some of the most distinguished preachers of all denominations. Church pulpits were occupied by the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Carlisle, Canon Tristram, the Rev. Dr. S. Houghton, and others; while in the Nonconformist places of worship the Rev. Drs. Conder, Fairbairn, Dykes, Pope, and Simon delivered sermons to crowded congregations.

At Monday's meeting a portion of Mr. Stanley's latest letter from the Congo was read in the Geographical Section. In the Economic Section the increase of national wealth in this country and the subject of foreshores and the reclamation of Morecambe Bay were among the questions discussed. Electricity in its telephonic development was treated of in the Mechanical Science Section. In the Geological Section some papers upon earthquakes were read, and it was stated that the surface of the earth was continually vibrating. In the evening Professor M'Kendrick gave a discourse on Galvani and Animal Electricity in the pavilion of the winter gardens. The discourse was fully illustrated by experiments, in which galvanometers of the most sensitive construction were used.

Tuesday, which was the last day for meetings of the sections, was one of the busiest days of the present meeting, seventy papers standing upon the agenda for discussion. The attraction, however, centred in the Geographical Section, where the position of New Guinea, especially in reference to our Australian colonies, was discussed. A paper was read on the influence of town life on stature; there were papers on the teaching of science in elementary schools, the education of artisans and of pauper children, and on kindred subjects; and sanitary and scientific matters were also discussed. In the evening there was a conversazione in the Winter Garden.

Two sections met on Wednesday, the Anthropological and the Mechanical, these not having been able to complete their list of papers. The attendance at both was very large. In the former, Mr. C. Staniland Wake read a paper on the Polynesians, and Mr. J. Park Harrison contributed a paper on Krao, the so-called "missing link." In the latter, Captain Bedford Pim read a paper on the inadequacy of the British Navy. At a meeting of the General Committee in the afternoon grants amounting in all to £1445 were made towards the cost of certain scientific investigations which have been undertaken by members of the association. The concluding general meeting took place subsequently in the Townhall, when votes of thanks were passed to those to whom the association is indebted for the success of the present meeting.

The meeting has been an eminently successful one; 2696 tickets have been disposed of, and the receipts of the Association have been upwards of £3000.

Lord Rayleigh has been appointed president for the meeting at Montreal on Aug. 27, next year; and the vice-presidents elected are the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir J. A. Macdonald, Sir C. Tupper, Sir A. T. Galt, Sir Narcisse Dorion, Principal Dawson, Mr. W. H. Hindston, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Professor Huxley, Professor Frankland, Sir W. Siemens, and Sir L. Playfair.

The Association meet at Aberdeen in 1885.

At a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, the select committee on electric lighting of the streets received power to spend £200 in conducting further experiments.

Mr. F. L. Robinson, one of the secretaries of the Board of Inland Revenue, has been appointed to the Commissionership of that Board, vacant by the promotion of Mr. J. A. Godley.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London will, according to the latest arrangements, leave town next Wednesday to dedicate Burnham Beeches to the use and enjoyment of the public for ever.

Yesterday week being the closing day of the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Middlesbrough was devoted to excursions—one being in a steam-boat down the river to view the works of the Tees Commissioners, another to Darlington and the South Durham Colliery district, and a third to the ironstone mining district of Cleveland.

Mr. Hughes, Q.C., the Judge of the Cheshire County Courts, has taken advantage of the vacation to pay a visit to the colony which he has founded at New Rugby, Tennessee. His mother, aged eighty-six, is one of the residents, who now number 250 souls. Mr. Hughes, who took out seven new emigrants with him, will return to Chester, where he resides, to resume his duties next month.

The winter season at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, Waterloo-road, begins with some attractive novelties in the programme. On Thursday evenings a musical entertainment, entitled "The Rose Queen," will for a few weeks take the place of the Popular Ballad Concerts. On Tuesday evenings there will be some penny science lectures by eminent lecturers. The Park Band Society will give a performance before and after the lecture.

Persons desirous of entralling audiences by declaiming pathetic or heart-stirring verses will do well to obtain "Poems for Recitation," by Clement Scott, published by Mr. French, of the Strand; as therein are to be found various charming pieces—some chanting heroic deeds, others brimful of tenderest pathos, and all most gracefully written—capable of thrilling the dullest soul with enthusiasm and wringing tears from eyes unused to weep.

## MARIE ROZE, PRIMA DONNA.

Marie Roze was born in Paris on March 2, 1850. At an early age she entered the National Conservatoire, Paris, where she became the favourite pupil of the celebrated French composer, Auber. There Marie Roze succeeded in carrying off the gold medal and first prize diploma, both for singing and acting. Auber then composed his last opera, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," for his pupil, in which opera Marie Roze made such a success that she appeared in no less than one hundred representations of this work at the Opéra Comique, Paris. Marie Roze then accepted an engagement at the Grand Opera, Paris, where she appeared as Margherita in Gounod's "Faust," which character she had the advantage of studying under the composer. After a most successful artistic career in Paris and the principal European capitals, Marie Roze appeared in 1872 at Her Majesty's Opera, London, under the direction of Mr. Mapleson, where her success was so great that she was re-engaged for the period of five years. In 1877, at the termination of her contract, Marie Roze went to America, visiting New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Montreal, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, the tour occupying nearly eighteen months. In 1879 Marie Roze revisited America, and remained there until a year ago, when she returned to England, and entered into an engagement with Mr. Carl Rosa, under whose direction she is now making a tour of the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland. Since her return to England Marie Roze has had the honour of singing before the Queen at Osborne, and of receiving as a momento of this memorable event a handsome bracelet from her Majesty.

## THE LATE MR. PAYNE COLLIER.

We have recorded the death, at the great age of ninety-four, of Mr. John Payne Collier, a literary veteran well known for his protracted studies of the text of Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan dramatists, with whose works he had a minute and thorough acquaintance not surpassed by any English or German scholar of that sort of reading. He was the son of a London bookseller and publisher, and was born in January, 1789. In early life he was a Parliamentary reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle* and editor of an evening newspaper; but in 1816 he married a lady with an independent income, and thenceforth devoted himself to purely literary studies, writing many critical essays in the *Edinburgh Magazine* and the *Critical Review*, which latter journal, as well as the *Monthly Register*, belonged to his father. He was an associate of Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, Cowden Clarke, and other contemporaries in his favourite pursuit, and laboured assiduously in preparing revised editions or collections, with learned annotations, of the old English authors. "The Poetical Decameron" was a work of some originality, consisting of critical discussions, in the form of dialogues, upon the merits and peculiar qualities of the Elizabethan writers. A "History of Dramatic Poetry," which appeared in 1831, is one of his most substantial productions. It gained him much reputation, and he was appointed to the charge of the valuable libraries of the late Earl of Ellesmere and the late Duke of Devonshire, which led him to compile a "Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue" of great service to book collectors. After a time he applied his chief study to biographical researches concerning the life of Shakespeare, upon which subject he published more than one treatise. His discovery in 1859 of a copy of the folio edition of 1632, with marginal corrections in some unknown handwriting, which he supposed to have been made with authority by a contemporary of Shakespeare, and which introduced a multitude of variations from the received text, has not obtained general approval. Mr. Payne Collier's incidental contributions to Shakespeareology are very numerous; besides which, he re-edited and enlarged Dodsley's Collection of "Old Plays," and made new collections of miscellaneous old English poetry, edited the "Book of Roxburghe Ballads," and furnished many discussions to the Society of Antiquaries, being elected Vice-President of that Society in 1850. He was also Secretary to the Royal Commission, thirty or forty years ago, for the improvement of the arrangement of the British Museum Library, and had a pension of £100 a year for his services to English literature. He has left behind him an account of his "Autobiographical Recollections," which contains a large amount of literary and personal anecdote extending over the best part of the nineteenth century.

Our Portrait of Mr. Payne Collier is from a photograph by Messrs. Sydney and Ernest White, of Reading.

## THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR R. COLLINSON.

The death of Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, was lately announced. This gallant officer entered the Royal Navy in 1823, and, after serving in South America, joined the Wellesley, in the East Indies. During the operations against Canton, in March, 1841, he was officially praised for his skilful and meritorious exertions in piloting the *Modeste*; and in October following he was present at the re-capture of Chusan and storming of the fortified heights and citadel of Changsha. In February, 1842, he was appointed to the *Plover*, and was employed in June and July following in surveying the channel before Woosung, preparatory to the attack on its batteries, and was engaged in the hostilities against Shanghai, for which services he was promoted to post rank, and nominated a C.B. He commanded the *Enterprise* discovery-ship from 1849-55; he was awarded, in 1858, the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his discoveries in the Arctic regions; succeeded Sir F. Arrow as Deputy-Master at the Trinity House in 1875, and retired from the Navy in 1871.

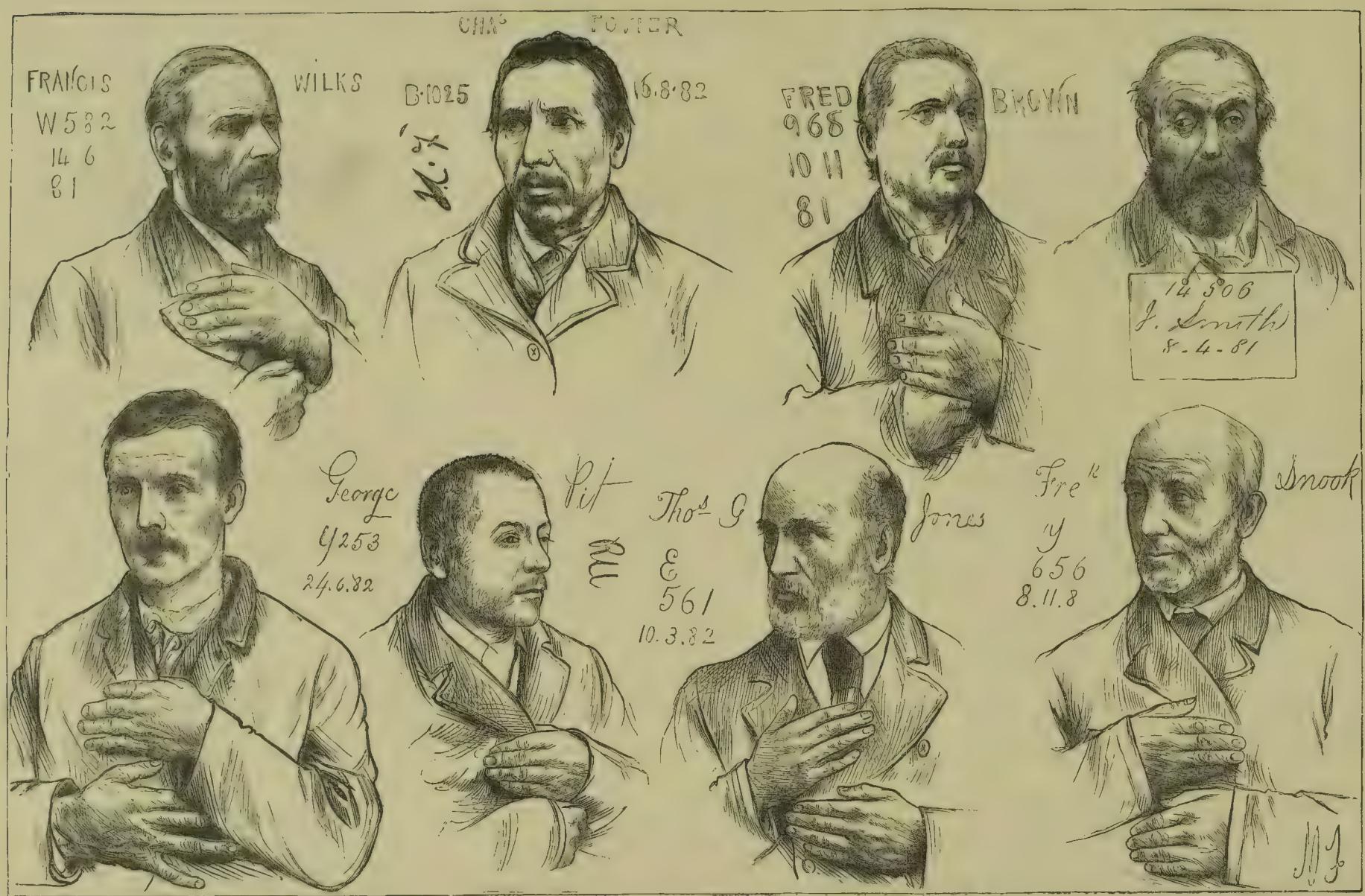
The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

## THE LATE MR. GEORGE COLE.

The father of Mr. Vicat Cole, R.A., whose death, in his seventy-fourth year, we lately recorded, was one of the oldest members of the Society of British Artists. He commenced his career at Portsmouth as a portrait painter, and was also a successful painter of animal life, but on removing to London finally settled to landscape painting. He first exhibited in 1840, and frequently afterwards, at the British Institution. One picture, about the year 1845, "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza with Rosinante in Don Pedro's Hut," attracted much attention. Amongst his earlier works may be mentioned "Pride and Humility" (the property of the late Countess Waldegrave), an engraving of which was published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co.; "A Welsh Interior," "Ebenbergh Castle," "Llandogo on the Wye," "Homestead in Caernarvonshire," and "The Last Load." His more recent works will be remembered by visitors to the Suffolk-street Galleries. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists. In 1864 the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts awarded him their medal for a landscape.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Van der Weyde, of the Electric Light Photographic Process.

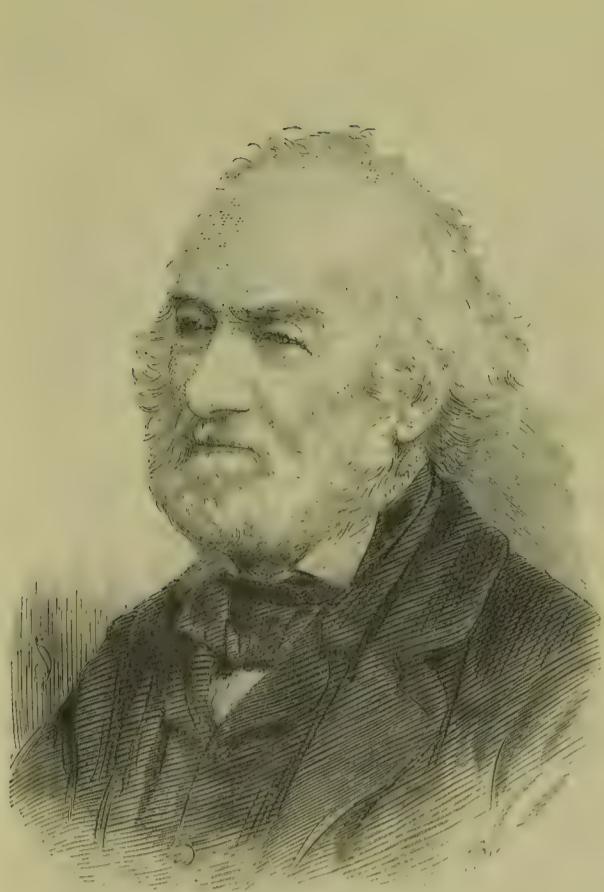
S K E T C H E S   I N   S C O T L A N D - Y A R D.



TYPES OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THEY ARE PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE CONVICT OFFICE.



THE CONVICT OFFICE FOR TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN AND OTHERS UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION.



THE LATE MR. JOHN PAYNE COLLIER,  
SHAKSPEARIAN SCHOLAR.



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD COLLINSON, K.C.B.,  
DEPUTY MASTER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.



THE LATE MR. GEORGE COLE,  
LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

THE STATUE OF GERMANIA AT BINGEN.  
Yesterday, Friday, the 28th inst., was the day appointed for a grand ceremonial in Germany, of a truly national significance; this being the solemn inauguration by the Emperor William I., in presence of most of the Sovereign Princes of Germany, of the gigantic statue of Germania, erected amidst the delightful scenery of the Niederwald below Rüdesheim, on the banks of the Rhine, opposite Bingen, which is intended to commemorate the German victories in the campaign of 1870-1. The sculptor who has designed this monument is Professor Schilling; but different parts of the colossal statue and accessory groups have been executed in several cities of Germany, particularly in Munich, Dresden, and Berlin. It has been a work of time and difficulty to bring these parts together, and finally put them into their respective positions. But two or three weeks ago the bronze Imperial Eagle and the group of statuary representing the Rhine and the

Moselle, arrived at the Niederwald; and these were followed by the magnificent relief representing the Emperor surrounded by all his Generals on horseback. Regarding this portion of the work, it was hoped that the living originals of the figures in this grand relief would be present in front of it at the inaugural ceremony; but it is doubtful whether the state of Prince Bismarck's health will have allowed him to attend; and the King of Würtemberg, from the same cause, was to be represented at the Niederwald ceremony by Prince William of Würtemberg. In Germany the popular interest in this Festival is universally expressed. The fact that three hundred Veterans' Clubs, representing upwards of ten thousand old warriors, fifty choral societies, and all the Turner or Athletic Clubs in the Empire, have announced their desire to be present, may serve to give some idea of the magnitude of the gathering. It was arranged that the ceremony of yesterday should be preceded at Frankfort by a grand banquet, which the civic authorities there would give to the Emperor and the other Royal and Princely personages, on their way from Homburg, where they have been witnessing, since last week, the military manoeuvres of the 11th Army Corps. The Emperor was accompanied at Homburg by the King of Spain, King Milan of Servia, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales,

the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. His Imperial Majesty would take up his quarters on Thursday at Wiesbaden. Mr. J. B. Hilsdorf, artist, of Bingen, has furnished us with a series of Sketches of the National Monument, and of the scenery in its neighbourhood.

#### THE SCHELDT MONUMENT.

The commercial port and city of Antwerp owes a great recent increase of prosperity to the diplomatic arrangement of 1863, by which the navigation of the Scheldt was finally delivered from injurious political and fiscal restrictions first imposed by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, when the Netherlands were under the sovereignty of the House of Austria. The British Government, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, lent its cordial and effectual assistance to obtain a satisfactory settlement of this international question, in the interest of



STATUE OF GERMANIA, OPPOSITE BINGEN, ON THE RHINE.



THE SCHELDT EMANCIPATION MONUMENT, ANTWERP.



Belgium and of Europe generally. The grateful citizens of Antwerp have lately erected in the Place Marnix, which bears the name of the patriotic Burgomaster, Philip van Marnix Aldegonde, who stood up for the rights of the city in 1618, a fine marble monument, with sculptured figures, to commemorate the emancipation of the port in 1863. We give an illustration of this monument, which was unveiled with a public ceremonial on the 14th ult., in the presence of M. De Vriere, Belgian Minister of State; M. Lambermont, Secretary to the Foreign Office; and other official representatives of the King and Government, with Sir Saville Lumley, the British Minister in Belgium, and several Foreign Ministers, while M. Vandertaelen represented the Antwerp municipality, and delivered an interesting historical address. The sculptor of the monument is M. Wenders, whose work is much admired. On the summit is a figure of the River-god, Schaldis (the ancient classical name of the Scheldt) leaning upon his trident as he stands trampling under foot a paper supposed to be the European Treaty of 1618. His left hand rests caressingly on the shoulder of a female figure, the City of Antwerp, holding a palm-branch and fondly inclining towards him; while the Genius of Commerce, on the other side, attired like "the herald Mercury," waits in readiness to perform wondrous feats. Two rostra of ancient galleys, projecting from the sides of the pedestal, signify its maritime import. In front, supported by two Belgian lions, Fame is seen inscribing a record of the event upon the face of the pedestal; at the back is a medallion portrait of Marnix. The base is adorned with broken chains and flowing waves executed in the marble. Portraits of the late King Leopold I., of M. Charles Rogier, an eminent Belgian statesman, and of M. Lambermont, fill the medallions on three sides.

The thirteenth national conference of delegates from young men's Christian associations of Scotland was held last week at Montrose. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., Mr. Hind Smith, London, and Dr. Carment, Edinburgh. It was reported that there had been a large increase in the membership during the year, and that the finances were in a very satisfactory state.

#### SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL. FORTY LECTURES on the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ORNAMENTAL ARTS, with general lectures on Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and the History of Esthetics, will be delivered by DR. G. G. ZERFFEL, F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S., in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, during the two Sessions, 1883 and 1884, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock, commencing TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1883. The public will be admitted on payment of 10s. for each Sessional Course of Twenty Lectures, or 1s. for the complete Annual Course of Forty Lectures, or 1s. each Lecture.

SUN FIRE and LIFE OFFICES, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Vigo-street, W.).—FIRE: Established 1710. HOME and FOREIGN INSURANCES AT MODERATE RATES.—LIFE: Established 1810. Specially low rates for young lives. Large bonuses. Immediate settlement of claims.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £500,000. Head Office—Auckland.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. In Australia—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle. In Fiji—Levuka, Suva, and Lautoka. In New Zealand—Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Picton, Wellington, and at 50 other towns and places throughout the Colony.

The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.

The London Office RECEIVES FIXED DEPOSITS OF £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

#### WIESBADEN.

For Thousands of Years past CELEBRATED ALKALINE SALINE THERMAE (+65° Réaumur).

The most frequented WATERING-PLACE of GERMANY. (79,083 permanent and casual Visitors in 1883.)

SEASON—THE YEAR THROUGHOUT.

Bathing and Drinking Cure. Grapes Cure. Winter Cure. Climate, situation, and environs most beautiful. Entertainments of the Season:—Concerts, Theatre, Balls, Garden Parties, Illuminations, Fireworks, according to the Season, in permanent succession. Prospectus sent by return free on application. St. Cuthbert's, W. H. F. H. E. L.

WINTERING ON THE RIVIERA.—A Medical Man, middle-aged, married, but without family, is prepared to take charge of a Lady in delicate health desirous of avoiding the rigours of the English winter. Unexceptionable references, social and professional. Address, R. S. V. P., May's Advertising Office, 159, Piccadilly.

RENT £45 and £50.—HOUSES to be LET or SOLD upon Fulham Park Estate, containing every modern convenience; bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, bell, Venetian blinds.—Apply to Messrs. GIBBS and FLEW, The Cedars Estate, West Kensington Station, W.

THE STRAND PUBLISHING COMPANY are prepared to Publish Authors' own Works, Novels, Poems, Books of Travels, Pamphlets, &c., on equitable terms. Apply to ALFRED GIBBONS, Manager.

THE STRAND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 172, Strand, W.C.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON's heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 5s. d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 5s. d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 1s.-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourne-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Room of the very best paper and Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourne-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 5s. each, 50 Envelopes with Maiden Name, 1s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourne-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

FOR ARMS and CREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Office, 323, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 5s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.

EGIDIUS, the only FLANNEL SHIRTS that never shrink in washing—not if washed 100 times. Not as ill as the plastic; can be worn without an under vest. Made in several mixed colours, greys, drabs, browns, &c. 12s. 6d. each, or three for 36s. 6d. by parcels post paid. Patterns and self-measure free by post.—H. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

ESSENCE of LLOYDIA. THE NEW PERFUME FOR 1883. This elegant Production will be found both fragrant and lasting. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. Bottles.

BREIDENBACH and CO., PERFUMERS to the QUEEN, 157, New Bond-street, London, W.

CHROMO-PHOTOGRAPHY. (KRAUS' PROCESS)

#### ELKINGTON and CO.

ELECTRO PLATE.  
SILVER PLATE.  
CLOCKS and BRONZES.

#### ELKINGTON and CO.

TESTIMONIAL PLATE.  
CUTLERY, &c.

#### ELKINGTON and CO., 22, Regent-st.; or 42, Moorgate-st., City.

#### WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES

are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £4 16s.; Gold, from £6 16s. Price-Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; and 233, Regent-street.

#### THE SEWILL'S KEYLESS WATCHES,

Prize Medals, London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Lamp and Dust-proof, 1s.-carat cases, adjusted and forwarded on receipt of a sum, £10 10s., £14 10s., and £18. 1s.; Ladies', £8., £10 10s., and £11 10s.; in silver cases, for Ladies or Gentlemen, £3 10s., £5 10s., and £8. Forwarded on receipt of remittance.—J. Sewill, 29, Cornhill, London; and 1, South Castle-street, Liverpool. Illustrated Catalogue free.

#### JOHN BROGDEN,

ART GOLDSMITH, CHARING-CROSS.

#### JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

#### "NEW MATERIAL FOR MOURNING

WEAR.—Messrs. Jay of Regent-street, London, have secured a novel manufacture for black. It is all wool, and yet looks like crepe, as it has the crinkled or crimped surface which is inseparable from that fabric. It is solid and most durable, being free from the elasticity of the more perishable silk crepe which it closely resembles, and yet it is glossy. It appears under the name of "Crepe Imperial," and is made up effectively into costumes for deep mourning, when it is not compulsory to trim with crepe. The firm should be congratulated on introducing a fabric which will answer for the deepest mourning dress; and will wear as long as the monogram elects to use it.—Extract from "The Queen," Newspaper, June, 1883.

#### JAY'S,

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

#### THE DIAMOND DYES

always do more than they claim to do. Colour over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted.

Sixpence at Chemists.

#### VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling on, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

#### FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living animalcules, leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

#### NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR

restored by this specific; after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Unqualled as a dressing. It causes growth, arrests falling, and its use defies detection. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d. of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials free. Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

#### GOLDEN HAIR.—Robare's AUREOLINE

produces the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world.

Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

#### INVALUABLE TO ALL WHO SUFFER

from bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c.

#### DR. SCOTT'S BILLIUS and LIVER PILLS

will be found a certain cure. For habitual costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled. Mild in their operation, they create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared by W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour-place, London, W.

and sold in Boxes, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d., everywhere. The genuine are in a square green package.

#### DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and safest aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, and children. Of all Chemists.

#### VITREMANIE, superseding Diaphanie.

An easy and inexpensive method of decorating windows in churches, public buildings, and private houses, by which may be produced the rich colouring and beautiful designs equal in appearance to real stained glass. Handbook of Designs and full instructions, 1s. 6d., 2s. Boxes, comprising designs, &c., at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 21s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 26s. 6d., 27s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 30s. 6d., 31s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 33s. 6d., 34s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 36s. 6d., 37s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 41s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 43s. 6d., 44s. 6d., 45s. 6d., 46s. 6d., 47s. 6d., 48s. 6d., 49s. 6d., 50s. 6d., 51s. 6d., 52s. 6d., 53s. 6d., 54s. 6d., 55s. 6d., 56s. 6d., 57s. 6d., 58s. 6d., 59s. 6d., 60s. 6d., 61s. 6d., 62s. 6d., 63s. 6d., 64s. 6d., 65s. 6d., 66s. 6d., 67s. 6d., 68s. 6d., 69s. 6d., 70s. 6d., 71s. 6d., 72s. 6d., 73s. 6d., 74s. 6d., 75s. 6d., 76s. 6d., 77s. 6d., 78s. 6d., 79s. 6d., 80s. 6d., 81s. 6d., 82s. 6d., 83s. 6d., 84s. 6d., 85s. 6d., 86s. 6d., 87s. 6d., 88s. 6d., 89s. 6d., 90s. 6d., 91s. 6d., 92s. 6d., 93s. 6d., 94s. 6d., 95s. 6d., 96s. 6d., 97s. 6d., 98s. 6d., 99s. 6d., 100s. 6d., 101s. 6d., 102s. 6d., 103s. 6d., 104s. 6d., 105s. 6d., 106s. 6d., 107s. 6d., 108s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 110s. 6d., 111s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 113s. 6d., 114s. 6d., 115s. 6d., 116s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 118s. 6d., 119s. 6d., 120s. 6d., 121s. 6d., 122s. 6d., 123s. 6d., 124s. 6d., 125s. 6d., 126s. 6d., 127s. 6d., 128s. 6d., 129s. 6d., 130s. 6d., 131s. 6d., 132s. 6d., 133s. 6d., 134s. 6d., 135s. 6d., 136s. 6d., 137s. 6d., 138s. 6d., 139s. 6d., 140s. 6d., 141s. 6d., 142s. 6d., 143s. 6d., 144s. 6d., 145s. 6d., 146s. 6d., 147s. 6d., 148s. 6d., 149s. 6d., 150s. 6d., 151s. 6d., 152s. 6d., 153s. 6d., 154s. 6d., 155s. 6d., 156s. 6d., 157s. 6d., 158s. 6d., 159s. 6d., 160s. 6d., 161s. 6d., 162s. 6d., 163s. 6d., 164s. 6d., 165s. 6d., 166s. 6d., 167s. 6d., 168s. 6d., 169s. 6d., 170s. 6d., 171s. 6d., 172s. 6d., 173s. 6d., 174s. 6d., 175s. 6d., 176s. 6d., 177s. 6d., 178s. 6d., 179s. 6d., 180s. 6d., 181s. 6d., 182s. 6d., 183s. 6d., 184s. 6d., 185s. 6d., 186s. 6d., 187s. 6d., 188s. 6d., 189s. 6d., 190s. 6d., 191s. 6d., 192s. 6d., 193s. 6d., 194s. 6d., 195s. 6d., 196s. 6d., 197s. 6d., 198s. 6d., 199s. 6d., 200s. 6d., 201s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 203s. 6d., 204s. 6d., 205s. 6d., 206s. 6d., 207s. 6d., 208s. 6d., 209s. 6d., 210s. 6d., 211s. 6d., 212s. 6d., 213s. 6d., 214s. 6d., 215s. 6d., 216s. 6d., 217s. 6d., 218s. 6d., 219s. 6d., 220s. 6d., 221s. 6d., 222s. 6d., 223s. 6d., 224s. 6d., 225s. 6d., 226s. 6d., 227s. 6d., 228s. 6d., 229s. 6d., 230s. 6d., 231s. 6d., 232s. 6d., 233s. 6d., 234s. 6d., 235s. 6d., 236s. 6d., 237s. 6d., 238s. 6d., 239s. 6d., 240s. 6d., 241s. 6d., 242s. 6d., 243s. 6d., 244s. 6d., 245s. 6d., 246s. 6d., 247s. 6d., 248s. 6d., 249s. 6d., 250s. 6d., 251s. 6d., 252s. 6d., 253s. 6d., 254s. 6d., 255s. 6d., 256

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

## THE NEW SIXPENNY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Now ready, price 6d.

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

## CONTENTS.

ALMA TADEMA, R.A.—Frontispiece: A SIT. Engraved from the Picture in the possession of D.O. Mills, Esq., New York. See

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

F. MAITLAND.—FROM THE OLD LAW COURTS TO THE NEW. With Illustrations by H. Furniss, John O'Connor, and A. Morrow. See

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. LES CASQUETTES. A Poem. See

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

GRANT ALLEN.—THE DORMOUSE AT HOME. With Illustrations by Charles Whymper. See

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

J. COMYNS CAR R.—ROSSETTI'S INFLUENCE IN ART. With Illustrations from Paintings and Drawings by Rossetti. See

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

WILLIAM BLACK.—THE SUPER-NATURAL EXPERIENCES OF PATSY CONG. See

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, P.R.S.—OYSTERS AND THE OYSTER QUESTION. Part I., with Illustrations. See

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.—THE ARMOURER'S PRENTICES. Chapters I., II. See

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Now ready, price Sixpence. MACMILLAN and Co., Bedford-street, London.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 288. For OCTOBER.

Price 1s.

## CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

A SWISS PEASANT NOVELIST. By Sir Charles Hobhouse, Bart.

A PANHELLENIC FESTIVAL OF TO-DAY. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

THE "WHY" AND THE "HOW" OF LAND NATIONALISATION. By Alfred R. Wallace.

THE WIZARD'S SON. By Mrs. Oliphant. Chapters XXXIV.—XXXVI.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH. MACMILLAN and Co., London.

Now ready, price Sixpence,

## LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE, Number XII. OCTOBER.

CONTENTS.

THICKER THAN WATER. By James Payn. Chapters XLI.—LIV.

CYCLING AS AN INTELLECTUAL PURSUIT. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.

"TILL DEATH DO US PART." By U. Ashworth Taylor.

TITLES (Concluded). By Edward A. Freeman, LL.D., D.C.L.

RICHARD WAGNER'S GRAVE. 1883. By the Rev. H. R. Haweis.

GREEN APPIN AND THE ISLAND OF LISMORE. By George Milner.

TOADS, PAST AND PRESENT. By E. Kay Robinson.

IN THE CARQUINNEZ WOODS. Chapters IX.—X. By Bret Harte.

LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 4.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for OCTOBER.

CONTENTS.

PELINO VIERA'S CONFESSION. Illustrated by H. Furniss.

MRS. OPIE.

THE GIANT'S ROBE. By the Author of "Vice Versa."

Chap. X.—Repents Turpissimus. Chap. XI.—Revolt.

Chap. XII.—Launched. With Illustrations by W. Rosal.

ON BEING "PILLED."

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING. Illustrated by G. Du Maurier.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

One Shilling, Monthly. Illustrated.

## BELGRAVIA.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER.

MAID OF ATHENS. By Justin McCarthy, M.P.

THE LAKE GEORGE TOUR. By J. Arbutnott Wilson.

AT CAMALDOLI: a Sketch. By Ouida.

RUTH HAYES.

"THE STAGE WAITS." By Richard Dowling.

SOME POETS' DOGS. By Phil Robinson.

One Shilling, Monthly.

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER.

HONEYSUCKLE. By Grant Allen.

MUSICAL LIFE. By Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A.

LADY CAROLINE LAMB. By G. Barnett Smith.

THE KING OF BEASTS. By Phil Robinson.

THE KING OF LIFE IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Francis Ryd.

THE NEW ARIELARD: a Romance. By Robert Buchanan.

SCIENCE NOTES. By W. Mattieu Williams, F.R.A.S.

TABLE-TALK. By Sylvanus Urban.

CHATTO and WINDUS, Piccadilly, W.

## TIME

For OCTOBER

Now ready. Price Sixpence.

CONTENTS.

A REAL QUEEN. By R. E. Franchon. SOMETHING ABOUT NEW GUINEA. SILVERFAD, by Jean Middlemass. ADVENTURES WITH MAN-EATERS. MIXED ESTHETES, by Mrs. E. Haweis. IN DOVE-DALE (with page Illustration). By Rev. Joseph B. Dalton. RECOLLECTIONS OF A SINGING-CHAMBERNAID. THE BELLS OF BRYLL, by F. Scarlett Potts. THE TELL-TALE, by Hal Lowther. EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR CAUSES, by Thomas Tyler. BAGMAN'S-LANE, by J. Brooke Penfold. SONNETS. By Lena Zemelman.

London: KELLY and CO., 51, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, 1883. No. DCCXVI. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

THE BABY'S GRANDMOTHER. Part I.

FROM TANGIER TO WAZAN: a Spring Trip to Morocco.

THE MILLIONAIRE. Part VII.

A GLANCE AT THE PURSUIT OF EQUALITY.

OCTOBER SONG. By J. S. B.

LETTERS FROM GALILEE.—II. Jewish Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT BY FRAUD AND GIVING WAY.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

M. MOLLOY'S NEW WORK.

NOW ready, 8vo, 21s., completing the work.

VOLS. III. and IV. of COURT LIFE BELOW STAIRS: or, London Under the Last Georges, 1760—1830. By J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY.

CHATTO and WINDUS, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. MOLLOY'S NEW WORK.

NOW ready, 8vo, 21s., completing the work.

VOLS. III. and IV. of COURT LIFE BELOW STAIRS: or, London Under the Last Georges, 1760—1830. By J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY.

CHATTO and WINDUS, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Second Edition now ready. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

THE AUTHORISED EDITION.

Printed in large type, from the Original Plates, and published by special arrangement with the American Publishers.

THE FREEDOM OF FAITH: a Volume of Sermons. By THEODORE T. MUNGER.

"So noble a contribution to the religious literature of the time as is contained in the new work by Rev. T. T. Munger, entitled 'The Freedom of Faith,' will, we feel sure, be hailed with delight by a large number of ministers and others in this country."—Christian World.

"We must say, respecting this book, that it is rich in thought, eloquent in language, and powerful in appeal."—Watchman.

London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

"The plot is so ingenious, and the interest so sustained, that our readers may be gratified by having their attention directed to it."—The Times

Cheap Edition, now ready, at all Booksellers' and Railway Bookstalls,

HAWLEY SMART'S NEW NOVEL,

AT FAULT. A Crown 8vo, picture boards, price 2s.; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

"We have found 'At Fault' a most entertaining and exciting story."—Saturday Review.

Also, by the same Author, and uniform with the above,

Broken Bonds. Bound to Win. Sunshine and Snow.

Two Kisses. Cecile. Belles and Bingers.

Race for a Wife. Social Sinners.

Courtship. Play or Pay. The Great Tontine.

London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

"The plot is so ingenious, and the interest so sustained, that our readers may be gratified by having their attention directed to it."—The Times

Cheap Edition, now ready, at all Booksellers' and Railway Bookstalls,

HAWLEY SMART'S NEW NOVEL,

AT FAULT. A Crown 8vo, picture boards, price 2s.; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

"We have found 'At Fault' a most entertaining and exciting story."—Saturday Review.

Also, by the same Author, and uniform with the above,

Broken Bonds. Bound to Win. Sunshine and Snow.

Two Kisses. Cecile. Belles and Bingers.

Race for a Wife. Social Sinners.

Courtship. Play or Pay. The Great Tontine.

London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

"The plot is so ingenious, and the interest so sustained, that our readers may be gratified by having their attention directed to it."—The Times

Cheap Edition, now ready, at all Booksellers' and Railway Bookstalls,

HAWLEY SMART'S NEW NOVEL,

AT FAULT. A Crown 8vo, picture boards, price 2s.; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

"We have found 'At Fault' a most entertaining and exciting story."—Saturday Review.

Also, by the same Author, and uniform with the above,

Broken Bonds. Bound to Win. Sunshine and Snow.

Two Kisses. Cecile. Belles and Bingers.

Race for a Wife. Social Sinners.

Courtship. Play or Pay. The Great Tontine.

London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

"The plot is so ingenious, and the interest so sustained, that our readers may be gratified by having their attention directed to it."—The Times

Cheap Edition, now ready, at all Booksellers' and Railway Bookstalls,

HAWLEY SMART'S NEW NOVEL,

AT FAULT. A Crown 8vo, picture boards, price 2s.; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

"We have found 'At Fault' a most entertaining and exciting story."—Saturday Review.

Also, by the same Author, and uniform with the above,

Broken Bonds. Bound to Win. Sunshine and Snow.

Two Kisses. Cecile. Belles and Bingers.

Race for a Wife. Social Sinners.

Courtship. Play or Pay. The Great Tontine.

London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

"The plot is so ingenious, and the interest so sustained, that our readers may be gratified by having their attention directed to it."—The Times

Cheap Edition, now ready, at all Booksellers' and Railway Bookstalls,

HAWLEY SMART'S NEW NOVEL,

AT FAULT. A Crown 8vo, picture boards, price 2s.; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

"We have found 'At Fault' a most entertaining and exciting story."—Saturday Review.

Also, by the same Author, and uniform with the above,

Broken Bonds. Bound to Win. Sunshine and Snow.

Two Kisses. Cecile. Belles and Bingers.

Race for a Wife. Social Sinners.

Courtship. Play or Pay. The Great Tontine.

London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

## NEW MUSIC.

## BUCALOSSI'S NEW WALTZ.

MA CARA WALTZ. Played by Liddell's Band at the State Ball, Buckingham Palace, the two Hungarian Bands, at all the Theatres, and at the Fisheries Exhibition by the Band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., New Bond-street; and Poultry.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 6 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from £1 5s. per quarter.—50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry.

COUGH and WARREN'S PET ORGAN, Seven Stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Coupler. Elegant Carved Walnut Case, 15 guineas. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry.

COUGH and WARREN'S CENTENNIAL GRAND ORGAN, 15 Stops, 9 Sets of Reeds, and Combination Tubes, 85 guineas.

COUGH and WARREN'S PIPE and REED COMBINATION ORGANS. With one manual, from 35 guineas. With two manuals and pedals, from 120 guineas. Hydraulic motors for blowing, from 8 guineas.

COUGH and WARREN'S ORGANS have been pronounced by the most eminent musicians in England to be superior to all others in pipe-like quality of tone.

COUGH and WARREN'S AMERICAN ORGANS. A combination of pipes and reeds which do not go out of tune by the most severe changes of temperature. Easy of manipulation, handsome in design, and of great durability. From 18 to 225 guineas.

Second-hand from 12 guineas. Testimonials and Descriptive Lists free by post. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry.

PARTHENIA WALTZ. Dedicated to Miss Mary Anderson.

SOUVENIR D'ESPAGNE VALSE. Composed by EMILE WALDTEUFEL.

IN THE MOONLIGHT WALTZ. On Lady Arthur Hill's popular Song.

LOVE AND BEAUTY. New Song. Sung every evening at the Lyceum Theatre.

YESTERYEAR. New Song. Composed by Lady ARTHUR HILL. Post-free 2s. net each.

METZLER and Co., 42, Great Marlborough-street, London.

MASON & HAMLIN American ORGANS. Recommended by Ch. Gounod, Liszt, Christine Nilsson, Charles Santley, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Julius Benedict, Dr. Stainer, Used at Westminster Abbey, St. James's Hall, Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, the Moody and Sankey Mission Meetings.

Received the Highest Awards and Medals at the Great Exhibitions, Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; Sweden and Norway, 1878; Milan, 1881; Amsterdam, 1883.

New Models, Containing the latest improvements in tone, mechanism, and design. Price from 6 to 350 guineas. Also, The Queen's Model, as supplied to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Price 5s. guineas.

And the New Three Manual and Pedal Organ, 250 guineas. One of these splendid organs may be seen any day, blown by one of the New Water Motors. New Illustrated Catalogues post-free.

METZLER and CO., 42, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ROBERT COCKS and CO'S PUBLICATIONS.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO "THE THEORY OF MUSIC."

By GEORGE F. WEST. "As a class book for elementary teaching it can have few superiors."—Daily Telegraph. Price 1s. net; in limp cloth, 1s. 6d. net.

DON'T FORGET ME. Song. By CIRO PINSUTI.

PINSUTI'S DAILY VOCAL EXERCISES. They are excellent of their kind, are quite within the reach of ordinary pupils, and have long been needed. Many teachers have expressed their thanks to the author for his valuable contribution. 1s. 6d. net.

PAYMENT as above received in stamps. New Burlington-street, London, W. (Sole London Agents for Carpenter's celebrated American Organs. Lists and Drawings gratis.)

Now ready, October, 48 pp., 2d.; post-free, 3d. MUSICAL OPINION AND MUSIC TRADE REVIEW. PITMAN; and to order of all Book and Music Sellers.

PINSUTI'S LAST SUCCESS.

LADDIE. By CIRO PINSUTI (Words, Jaxone). O! Laddie was somebody's darling, So somebody often said, And his loving breast was a perfect rest For somebody's weary head, "A poetical gem in a perfect setting," 2d. (B to E), C and E flat. 24 stamps.

GENTLE FACES. By THEO BONHEUR. "Gentle Faces," Easy and effective. "Gentle Faces," Charming refrain. "Gentle Faces," Grand success. "Gentle Faces," C (D to E) and E flat. "Gentle Faces," Post-free 2d stamps.

W. MORLEY and COMPANY, 260, Regent-street, London, W.; and 70, Upper-street, N.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. New Edition, the two First Sections enlarged.

CHARLES HALLE'S NEW PIANOFORTE TUTOR. The best and most useful Tutor ever published. FORBES BROTHERS, 27A, Regent-circus, London; and 122 and 123, Deansgate, Manchester.

CRAMER'S NEW PIANOFORTES. FROM TEN GUINEAS.

J. B. CRAMER and CO., by new mechanical appliances recently added to their Factory, combine in their Instruments durability and moderate cost with great power, purity of tone, and general excellence.

FOUR OCTAVES (Table), portable, and never requires Tuning. 10 Guineas. FIVE " " (Studio) " " " " 13 " " "

" " (Yacht), with closing Key-board, in Pine Case 20 " "

" " in American Walnut Case " " 22 " "

" " in Oak Case " " 24 " "

" " in Black and Gold Case " " 26 " "

SEVEN OCTAVES, in Pine and other Cases, from 35 " "

Ditto in Black and Gold Cases " " from 35 " "

CRAMER'S ORGANS. For Church, Chamber, or Chancel. CRAMER'S HARMONIUMS.

HARPS by ERARD and others for SALE, HIRE, and on CRAMER'S THREE-YEARS SYSTEM. Full Lists and particulars free.

Nothing supplied but what is of the highest and most satisfactory quality. Exchanged any time within Three Months without loss to the Purchaser.

J. B. CRAMER and CO., London: Regent-street, W.; Bond-street, W.; Moorgate-street, E.C.; High-street, Notting-hill, W.; Liverpool; Churc-street.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 15, Rue de Mail, Paris, Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. CAUTION to the Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-street, where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas. OBLIQUES, from 35 guineas. GRANDS, from 120 guineas.

## NEW MUSIC.

DADDY. By BEHREND. Words by Mary Mark Lemon. Sung by Madame Cave Ashton, Miss Helen d'Alton, Miss Marian McKenzie, Miss Frances Hipwell, and Madame Osborne Williams. 2s.

CHILDREN'S PRAYERS. By MOLLOY. Will be sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling every night of her tourney. 2s.

ONLY FRIENDS. By MARZIALS. Sung by Miss Ambier, Madame Worrell, Miss Frances Hipwell, and Mr. Egbert Roberts.

ONLY FRIENDS WALTZ, on the above Song. By CHARLES COOTE. Illustrated. 2s. net. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Standard Pianoforte numbers of THE CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS. Full Music size, 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 2d. 26. SEVENTEEN CLASSICAL READINGS. 27. TWENTY-ONE SACRED READINGS. 28. TWENTY-SIX CLASSICAL READINGS OF THE OPERA. 29. ALBUM OF TWELVE GAVOTTES. 30. ALBUM OF EIGHTEEN MINUETS. 31. ALBUM OF EIGHTEEN OLD DANCES. 32. ALBUM OF TWELVE POLONAISS. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

## NEW SONGS IN THE CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS.

1s. each. 46. TEN SONGS OF THE DAY, including "Twickenham Fair" and "Olivia." 47. EIGHT SONGS by ARTHUR SULLIVAN, including "Looking Back." 48. TEN NEW BARITONE SONGS, sung by Mr. Santley and Mr. Maybrick. 49. TEN POPULAR BARITONE SONGS by BALFE, HENRY RUSSELL, &c. 50. SIXTEEN NEW AMERICAN BALLADS. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE CHORAL UNION, containing 40 FAVOURITE PART-SONGS, for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass. Price 6d. each voice, complete; or in Score, 1s. 6d. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES, from 17 Guineas upwards, for SALE, HIRE, or upon Three-Years' System. English Pianofortes by Broadwood, Erard, Collard, &c. Foreign Star Grand and Cottages by Rönnisch, Hagnsöhl, Kaps, Blüthner, Schiedmayer, Pleyel, &c. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

## D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS, HALF PRICE.

In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of this splendid stock, perfected with all the improvements of the day—viz., steel frame, overstrung, trichord throughout, check action, &c., is now offered at half price by this long-standing firm of 100 years' reputation, and in order to effect a speedy sale the easiest terms arranged, with one year's warranty. Trichord Cottages, from hire, 2s. 2d. to £12. Class 1... 2s. Class 2... £20 | Class 3... £21 | Class 4... £22 | Class 5... £23 | Class 6... £24 | Class 7... £24

Carriage free, and all risk taken, to any station in England.

D'ALMAINE and CO., 91, Finsbury-pavement, Moorgate, E.C.

PIANOFORTES, High-class, for the Million, £10 10s. Full compass, seven octaves. Warranted.

THE LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING and GENERAL AGENCY COMPANY (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.—This Company, having taken a number of INSTRUMENTS in exchange, are offering them at exceptional prices. An inspection confidently solicited.

THE NEW PIANOFORTE, full compass, £10 10s.

Has a sweet quality of tone, and is admirably adapted for Yachts, Schools, small rooms, &c.

TO LADIES.—SALE of NEW MUSIC at a large reduction and post-free. All new Songs, Pieces, &c., of all publishers in stock. New copies, best editions. Prices commence 4d., 6d., 8d. Catalogues sent post-free. J. W. MOFFATT, 3, Barnsbury-street, London, N. Established 1827.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 27, Harley-street.—THE NEXT TERM commences OCT. 1. Music in every branch; by the First Professors in London. Candidates to be examined on Saturday, Sept. 29, at Eleven to One o'clock. Two Scholarships will be awarded in October.

HENRY BAUMER, Principal.

AIX-LES-BAINS.—Grand Hôtel de l'Europe. First-class English Hotel. Fine garden, lawn tennis, gymnasium, magnificent view from every window, 300 chambers, 30 saloons, excellent cuisine.—BERNACON, Proprietor.

AIX-LES-BAINS CASINO.—Theatre, concerts, card and billiard saloons, military bands, Italian Opera and Opéra Comique Troupes. Symphonic Concerts. Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin. Balls, fêtes, illuminations.

AIX-LES-BAINS, SAVOY.—Most important of Continental Sulphurous Spas. Eleven hours from Paris. Rheumatism, sciatica, gout, and catarrh of the pharynx, larynx, and nasal passages efficaciously treated.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—Hôtel de Poilly, Montauban and Boarding House, 13, Rue de l'Amiral Rioux. On Oct. 1, special arrangements for the winter.—N.B. No connection with any other house in the town.

KRAFT'S HÔTEL D'ITALIE, LUNG' ARNO NUOVO, FLORENCE.

Newly fitted up throughout.

Reorganized after Swiss principles.

First-class establishment.

Lift.

The proprietor, G. KRAFT.

Branch of the Bernerhof, at Berne.

Grand Hôtel de Nice, at Nice.

Grand Hôtel de Turin, at Turin.

LUCERNE.—Hôtels Schweizerhof and Lucernehof. Maintain high reputation, and worthily recommended. Open all the year. Facing steam-boat pier, close to Station Gothard Railway.—HAUSER Frères, Proprietors.

MARSEILLES.—Grand Hôtel Louvre, and l'ax. Largest in Marseilles; universal reputation for modern comforts; moderate charges. Lift, table d'hôte, billiards, baths, omnibus.—PAUL NEUSCHWANDER and Co., Proprietors.

OSTEND.—Grand Hôtel Continental. First-class hotel, one of the largest in Belgium. Facing sea-bathing station, next the Kursaal, English spoken. Table d'hôte, restaurant, billiards, Cercle d'Ostende (Club).

MANITOBA and the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Prairie and Timber Lands. Rich Soil. Healthy Climate. Good Water. 320 Acres Reserved by Government for each Settler as Homesteads and Pre-emptions.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ALSO OFFER FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS for sale on easy terms to actual settlers.

For full Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets descriptive of the country, address—

ALEXANDER BEGG, Canadian Pacific Railway, 101, Cannon-street, London.

Mr. Begg will be happy to answer any inquiries about the country, either personally or by letter.

## JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS

have been accorded the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Gold Medal at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1882; the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1882; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1882; and the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.

The KING OF PORTUGAL has created the Founder of the Firm of JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, Knight of the Royal Order of Villa Vicosa.



They met there on the evening of Adair's return from Haredale College.

## THE CANON'S WARD.

BY JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "HIGH SPIRITS," "THICKER THAN WATER," ETC.

### CHAPTER XXV. ENMESHED AGAIN.

ALL the sombre records of criminal literature there is nothing to my mind more interesting than the following words written in Newgate prison by a clergyman condemned for murder. It is now nearly a hundred years ago since they were penned, but his reflections are as just as when they were fresh.

"How many of my fellow-creatures, with everything to make them otherwise, are miserable at this moment. It is their hour of dinner; the meat is done too little or too much. The servant has broken something; some friend (as the phrase goes) does not make his appearance, and consequently is not eye-witness of the unnecessary dishes which the family pretends to afford, or some friend drops in unexpectedly, and surprises the family on short commons.

"Ye home-made wretches! ye ingenious inventors of ills! before ye suffer yourselves to be soured and made miserable for the whole remainder of the day by some trifle or another, which does not deserve the name of accident, look here on me! Peep through my grate. Look at my cell. Then go and quarrel with your wives, your children, or your guests, and call upon your God to witness that you of all men are the most miserable."

This is a sermon that has lost none of its force, and Sophie Perry (for such, as we know, was her true name), could have now preached it out of her own bitter experience. All that had gone before in her life, and there had been much of late of misery and apprehension, was as nothing compared with the wretchedness of her present condition; and it was rendered more poignant by the fact that a few weeks ago she had thought herself free from the consequences of her folly. To return to the case of the poor wretch in the condemned cell, it was as though he had been promised, nay, had received, a free pardon, and now it was annulled, and he was once more doomed to die upon the morrow. The words of her dead husband with which he taunted her at the mill, within a few hours of his violent end, now rang in her ears.

"Suppose this or that should occur when I was away in Australia, it would be very awkward, I mean for *you*."

He had said "awkward" in his rough way; but he might have said ruinous. And yet it would not have been so ruinous then, as circumstances stood, as it would be now. For the first time since her husband's death she wished that he could be recalled to life.

In her distress and agony of mind, it seemed amazing to her, as it did to the convict in his cell, that human beings should worry themselves, and be troubled about ordinary misfortunes. She envied the kitchen-maid she met upon the stairs, the very charwoman that came to help in the scullery—nay, the very beggar woman that called for broken meat, and, above all, she envied Henny Helford: Henny, whose lover had come down from town to see her, and whose existence, in its atmosphere of truth and love, seemed to be that of an angel. "Oh, liar and fool that I was," was now her bitter cry; and well might she have added, "nay, that I am."

There had been a moment when she felt her guardian's loving hand laid upon her shoulder, and his fatherly lips upon her forehead, when she had almost told him all; but false shame had restrained her. Like some embezzling clerk, who has an opportunity of making a clean breast of it to a kind and considerate employer, she might have relieved her mind of its terrible burden, and found pardon and safety; but she had preferred to go on concealing her delinquencies by fresh frauds. She had not only been on her knees, but in her heart had felt the most genuine penitence for her duplicity, yet she had suffered that opportune moment to escape, and deliberately chosen the same path of secrecy and deception that had already led her to so sad a pass. If the Erring would only be persuaded that every slip and fall should be treated as a wise merchant treats a bad debt—if they would confess it and forget it, and start free, instead of sending their good money after bad—how much happier would be this world of ours!

It was now three days ago since she had received a certain letter, with a northern post-mark, to the following effect:—

“Dear Miss Gilbert,—My reason for addressing you you will find in the inclosed rough draught of a letter, which I have reason to believe never reached its destination. I came upon it by accident this morning in a blotting-book bought at secondhand, belonging to a member of my college, lately deceased; and I lose not a moment in putting you in possession of it. In all human probability, no eye but my own has ever seen it. I need not tell you that I know how to keep the secrets of those I respect; and when you have destroyed it, you may regard it as never having existed. I am detained here upon business for a few days, but on my return to Cambridge shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you.—Yours most faithfully,

JOHN ADAIR.”

The inclosure was the rough copy of her husband's letter to his father, which she had destroyed without reading it, but the original of which she recognised at once. A mercenary, coarse communication enough, announcing his union to her without the pretence of any gratification in it, save for the fortune it conferred upon him, and which his greedy fingers were evidently eager to clutch. If she had had any illusion still left concerning him—the least hope that his love for her might have been reawakened—this would have been quite sufficient to dispel them; but she had had none. His words humiliated her, but had no power to give her pain. What shocked her, terrified her, and had dragged her down from that height of fancied security to the lowest depth was that other letter, which ever since its receipt she had carried about in her bosom, where it lay like an asp—Adair's letter. It was not only that it showed all her precautions had been useless, and that the secret she had striven to keep with such pains and loss of self-respect was no more her own; but the terms of his communication were also terrible. Between those quiet matter-of-fact lines she read—only too clearly—a fixed intention. He had reminded her of his ability to keep a secret (with reference, doubtless, to his having seen her with Mr. Perry when she was supposed to be at the ball); and she remembered how unmercifully he had used his knowledge, or rather how he had only been restrained from using it, by her pretence of kindness for him. Above all, the calculating coolness with which he had written “On my return to Cambridge, I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you” appalled her; for she knew he felt that she dared not deny herself to him. From henceforth she would be at this man's beck and call, as she had been at the other's. She had thought herself a free woman; but she had, in fact, only exchanged masters.

And yet she had not dared to tell the Canon! A year ago she would have cut the knot of such a trouble at any sacrifice; but the practice of deceit, like that of any other vice, soon becomes habitual: not only do the moral objections to it disappear, but it seems the most natural course to follow. An honest nature is like a steam-ship which goes straight to its object; but when it adopts shifty ways the fires are put out, and it becomes a sailing-vessel of the most indifferent kind, the sport of every wind and tide.

Poor Sophy had, indeed, her comforter, and one of a more cheery sort than those whom Job had, in her waiting-maid. Jeannette did not remind her how she had once warned her young mistress “not to boast,” nor, under pretence of sympathy, did she expatiate upon her misery, as it is the habit of her class to do. She took a practical view.

“Well, Miss Sophy” (she always ignored the fact of her mistress's marriage even when they were alone), “things look bad, no doubt; but they might be much worse.”

“Worse,” murmured the unhappy girl, like an echo from some tottering ruin; “how could they be worse?”

“Well, ma'am, you might have been so situated that you must have told the Canon, or got somebody to marry you off-hand, to save your character.”

With a flush and a shiver like one in a fever, poor Sophy moaned acquiescence. Untoward fate had certainly shown some mercy to her in that one particular; but the stress Jeannette had placed upon the word “off-hand” disquieted her. It seemed to suggest that marriage at some time or another, though not perhaps immediately, was the only way out of the difficulty even now.

“Don't talk of marriage,” she exclaimed, with bitterness.

“I will never, never marry again.”

“Never is a long day, Miss Sophy,” said Jeannette, cheerfully. “One says the same when people die. ‘We shall never, never forget them;’ yet, somehow, one gets over it.”

“I hate men,” continued Sophy, fiercely—“a cowardly, false, greedy race.”

“They're all that, Miss, no doubt; yet life would be dull without 'em.”

“I don't mind dulness; I desire it. Oh,” she moaned, as if in physical pain, “oh, for my last year of life again.”

“Why, bless me, Miss Sophy, one would think you were on your death-bed! If you did have it back you would be sure to do something foolish; it's only natural. What's the good of crying over spilt milk. Wipe it up, and start afresh. What is it that makes you so harsh with this Mr. Adair? He couldn't help finding Mr. Perry's letter; and, having found it, what was the poor young man to do? If he had said he had torn it up you wouldn't have believed him.”

“No, not upon his oath I wouldn't,” was the energetic reply.

“Well, there it is, you see; hit high or low, he can't please you.” (It was an unfortunate metaphor under the circumstances; but, like a good many other folk, Miss Jeannette Perkins used quotations as they came to hand, without much regard to their meaning.) “He has sent you the original document, which, if he had wished to frighten you with anything, he could have kept and held over you. There's many a one as would have done that, you may depend upon it.”

“I dare say,” sighed the unhappy Sophy. Her faith in male nature was at its lowest; to her mind, all men were tyrants, and all women, who were not wise and prudent, their slaves. Still, this last view of the matter did give her a little comfort. It was really something in Adair's favour that he had given up the compromising MS.

“By-the-by, I do hope, Miss Sophy, as you have burnt the thing.”

“Why should I burn it?” she answered, desperately; “what is the use of taking precautions? What has resulted from them in my case? What has come of all my falsehoods and deceptions, and theft—for I have even stooped to that—why nothing, except exposure.”

“As to theft, Miss Sophy,” returned the waiting-maid, earnestly, “if you mean the taking Mr. Perry's letter, that was my work, not yours, and I am quite ready to bear the responsibility of it: I didn't like the job at the time, but there was no actual harm in it. A dead man's letter, about a matter that can never take place, can be scarcely considered property. And as to exposure, you must permit me to say that you are rather ungrateful to hint at such a thing; for nothing of the kind has happened. A certain gentleman has by an unfortunate circumstance been admitted into your confidence, that's all.”

To judge by poor Sophy's face, that “all” appeared to comprehend a good deal; but she only shook her head, and answered nothing. In her heart of hearts she already felt herself in the toils. She knew that Adair had formed an attachment for her, and so far she did not blame him; but he had also made use of means to press his suit which a man of generous feeling would have disdained to use. Now that he had obtained a greater power over her, was it likely that he would hesitate to use that. This, however, was taking the best view of his character—namely, that though resolved to have no scruples in attaining his object, he had really a fondness for her. On the other hand, he was poor, and perhaps some report of her being possessed of a fortune had been her attraction for him from the first. With that wretched letter of her late husband's in his mind, it was now impossible he could be ignorant of her position, and even if the idea of personal aggrandisement had not hitherto occurred to him, it would do so for the future. In any case, she would be the easier prize.

Love from its eminence  
Torn by harsh evidence,

had assumed *this* shape to poor Sophy's mind even thus early; nor can we say, alas! that imagination had played her false.

“As to Mr. Adair's writing that he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing you, Miss Sophy,” continued the waiting-maid, “what crime is there in that? It is surely a natural thing enough for any young man to say.”

“I will not see him alone,” cried Sophy, excitedly. “Of course, if he comes as a guest I shall be civil to him, as to anyone else. But I will give him no interview: I will not see him alone.”

“Certainly not; why should you? That would be indeed making too much of the matter—he will see that for himself; of course he will come if he has an invitation from your guardian, but, you may take my word for it, he will not attempt to call.”

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE ABIGAIL.

It is so much the fashion nowadays to paint men piebald, each one with so much of vice and so much of virtue, and with about equal parts of each, that the simple old dividing lines of good and bad run some risk of being lost sight of altogether. Compared with this plan, I am inclined to think the ancient custom of separating the sheep from the goats to be truer to nature. When a brute occasionally shows himself human, we are too much inclined to talk about redeeming qualities, whereas the redemption is often only so much of personal insurance as his own prudence dictates to prevent his being hunged offhand like a mad dog. It is my fixed conviction that society at large is quite ignorant of the utter villainy and heartlessness of some even of its own ornaments, and that there are a vast number of people outside Newgate quite as bad as those who are inside.

But Jeannette Perkins was really piebald; or rather, since she was smooth, oleaginous, and fit for domestic use—let us say streaky, like bacon. She had a kind heart, and even an honest one, but she had no disinclination to underhand proceedings; if she had been the mother of a grown-up family of daughters she would have been a managing woman, a match-maker; as it was, she was an intriguer. She was loyal, but not impervious to a bribe. The news of her ill-success with her young mistress as regards recommending Adair to her favourable consideration had been conveyed to him from time to time, though not without difficulty. She was much too prudent to commit herself on paper, and it was by no means easy to get speech with the young scholar unobserved. The authorities in a University town, notwithstanding the influence doubtless exercised by the teaching of Plato, think it advisable to discourage personal communication between those *In statu pupillari* and domestic servants of the feminine gender. But Adair and Jeannette, from whose minds nothing was further than any idea of flirtation, did, nevertheless, have an occasional meeting-place in a retired thoroughfare—in the long vacation almost utterly deserted—leading to the river. When she had anything to communicate to him, she repaired thither at a certain appointed hour, at which he was always there in waiting for her. They met there on the evening of Adair's return from Haredale College.

“You have news,” he said, directly he caught sight of her face. Jeannette's countenance, always expressive, was now full of significance; but to a close observer there was anxiety behind it. A physiognomist, who was not also a sanguine lover, might have had doubts as to her news being good news. “You have persuaded Miss Sophy to come out of her shell?” he added eagerly.

“Something has persuaded her,” she answered, gravely. Then he knew that Sophy had confided in her (about which he had been by no means certain), and felt himself at liberty to speak plainly. For the moment, however, he thought it judicious to ignore this. “What a good girl you are!” he exclaimed, with enthusiasm. The word “good” is an elastic one, it is even used in the City to express solvency: and it was certainly not the moral qualities of the young woman that Adair had in his mind when he pronounced this eulogium.

“I have done my best,” she returned, demurely. “When you have got your foot inside the Laurels your success must depend upon yourself, remember.”

“I shall achieve it,” returned the young man, confidently: “it is always the first step that is the most difficult, though for some time, perhaps, I shall be in need of your helping hand.”

His tone was not only one of reflection but one of calculation, or so it seemed to the girl's suspicious ear.

“That is as much as to say,” she replied, drily, “that as soon as you have reached the top of the tree, you will kick down the ladder by which you climbed to it.”

“You are very much mistaken, Jeannette,” he put in hastily. “You will not have seen the last of my sovereigns, if you mean that; it is always well to have a friend at court beside the Queen herself: her Majesty may, perhaps, require a little management,” and he smiled in a manner that to Jeannette's mind was more significant than assuring.

“Now Heaven forgive me,” ran her thoughts, “if I am helping my dear mistress out of the frying-pan into the fire. I confess I don't like that look of his. If he turns out as bad a bargain as the other it will be the worse for her, for he has more brains to work mischief with. However, beggars can't be choosers. It is not a question of more fish in the sea; one must be content with this fish, whether it's a skate or a salmon.”

“As to success being easy even now, Mr. Adair,” she returned aloud, “if I were in your place I should not be so certain. You know better than me which way you have hitherto gone to work; but I would recommend you to be careful.”

“I really don't understand you, my good girl.”

“And perhaps you don't quite understand my mistress. She is one to be led, and not drove.”

“Drove? How could I drive her? One would think I had the whip-hand of her, as you have.”

Jeannette shrank back from him with a frown. His tone

was grim, almost menacing. She did not like that expression of his, “the whip-hand;” it once more suggested to her that this man might turn out a tyrant like the other. Adair imagined that she was annoyed upon her own account.

“I don't mean that you abuse your influence over your young mistress, Jeannette, but only that you *have* great influence.”

“It was not gained by bullying her, Mr. Adair, and by getting at her secrets (though I know them), and holding them over her like a whip over a dog.”

“I hope not, indeed,” answered the other, but with a flush on his pale face; “that could scarcely be the way for a maid to secure the affections of her mistress.”

“And it is still less the way, let me tell you, Mr. Adair, for a lover to secure the affections of a young lady. Sooner than put up with that, if she took my advice, she will make any sacrifice. I should like to see the man, lover or husband, who would bully me? I'd throw the teapot over him when the water was on the bille.”

Adair dropped his eyelids and stroked his budding moustache. “You are altogether on the wrong tack, Jeannette,” he answered, quietly. “I never attempted to coerce your young mistress in any way; you yourself must acknowledge how studiously I have forborne to inflict my presence on her since—ahem!—since her recent bereavement.”

“Yes, yes, you know all about that, of course, Sir; you've great cards to play; but for all that you may lose the game; and if you do you'll deserve to lose it. Moreover, let me say this, while there's yet time. Even if you *do* win, you will know what an advantage you had to start with. You can never say that you sat down to play on equal terms. I think she likes you a little, quite as much as, under the circumstances, you ought to expect, or, for all I know, deserve. Improve your position with her, if you can. She's a dear, sweet girl; and, no matter what has come and gone, worth any man's love. But, even if you win her, don't look for too much; whatever steps you take will now be taken with your eyes open—very wide. You will have no right at any future time to turn round on her and say ‘You never loved me, you married me out of necessity!’”

“I hope I shall never think that,” said Adair, gently; “or, if I did think so, that I should be too much of a gentleman to say so. I shall always remember, even if I am so fortunate as to recommend myself to Miss Sophy, that I have had a predecessor in her affections—for before she found out what a dull clown he was, I can easily imagine that she may have liked him; so that there will be as little chance of illusion on my part as of pretence of affection on hers.”

“I am glad to hear you say so,” was the girl's quiet reply; “and I hope, for both your sakes, you will keep your word.”

Then there was silence for awhile. Jeannette, whose passion—raised as much by her misgivings respecting the part she herself was taking in the matter as by her distrust of Adair—had by no means subsided, was wondering whether it might be judicious or not to give him a bit more of her mind. Adair, upon whom her warnings had had no more effect (except that they angered him) than a lesson upon economy read to a spendthrift, was considering his next step—a visit to the Laurels. He had hitherto studiously avoided calling there, for a Machiavellian reason of his own; he had thought that his abstinence in that respect would impress Sophy with the idea that he wished to spare her feelings, and at the same time remind her that he was cognisant of her intimate relations with Perry. By this means he flattered himself he had at once exhibited his sagacity and generosity. One drawback to this ingenious behaviour, however, was that he had suffered so long a time to elapse that it was difficult to reopen communications. He had a vague notion that it was usual to call at a house where one has been entertained, but that it ought to be done the next day, and not, as would now be the case, a fortnight afterwards. Such was his embarrassment, and also his high opinion of Jeannette's intelligence, that he resolved to lay his difficulties before her.

“And what reason would you suggest, my good girl, for my calling at the Laurels?”

“I should have thought you were the last young gentleman in the world to be in want of a reason for anything,” returned Jeannette, naïvely; “but, as it happens, you must not call at all. My mistress won't see you, and that's flat.”

“Not see me? Why you told me yourself that she had resolved to come out of her shell.”

“Yes; but you are to remain in yours. Come when you're asked, but don't force yourself upon her; and she will have no private interview; on that she's fixed. So you are not to call.”

“But if I'm not to call, and not to be invited”—

“But you will be invited. Master has some friends to dinner to-morrow, and you will be one of them.”

Adair's eyes grew bright at once.

“But will it not be very awkward to meet Mrs.—I mean Miss Sophy—for the first time, after what has happened between us—that is, the letter I sent to her—in company?”

“It may be very awkward for some, but not for her; or, at least, the other way would be a deal awkward. No, that's how it's to be; it's the best I can do for you, Mr. Adair.”

“And very well you have done it, Jeannette.” Here he pressed a couple of coins into her hand, which clinked very pleasantly. It was the first time she had heard it; for, like the cymbals, it takes two of them to make music. “I am a poor man now, but on the day I marry your mistress I will give you fifty pounds.”

“You are very kind, Sir,” said Jeannette, demurely, as she dropped a curtsey and took her leave.

As she did so, she wiped her mouth, mechanically, with the back of her hand.

“Lawks! what a thing habit is,” was her mental reflection.

“Now, I suppose nineteen young gentlemen out of twenty in his position would have done it, and yet it never so much as crossed his mind a moment. Not that I want his kisses—bah! but it's not to his credit. He's a cold-blooded one, he is, that's certain. He ‘parts’ freely—that I will say—which the other one, though he was ready enough to kiss, only I wouldn't let him—no, not for nothing, young gentleman—would never part. Kissing and parting should always go together. If I could only think better of the man I should be happier in my mind. Fifty pounds is a big lump for a poor girl like me; but not for five hundred pounds would I do Miss Sophy so ill a turn as to help her to a scoundrelly husband. Mr. Adair would win her, no doubt, without my help; for he's masterful enough for anything, and, moreover, there's no other way out of it for her. She knows that well enough, though she pretends not to know it; but, still, I could stop it, and if I felt sure he was a bad lot I would stop it. I'd go straight to the Cancn. But I'm not sure about him, I have only my doubts.” Here she took out her purse and dropped the two sovereigns which she had slipped in her glove into it. Again the golden music caught her ear.

“After all,” she mused, “there's nothing actually against Mr. Adair; and, if they aint downright bad ones, I expect one husband is about the same as another. If he does turn out a bad one and ill uses Miss Sophy, then—as I had half





1. The mid-day gun-fire.

2. Chinese policeman.

3. Chinamen drawing water from the Hsiao Ho river.

4. The Bund, with gun-boats lying along-side.

5. German gun-boat.

6. British gun-boat.

7. United States gun-boat.

## TIEN-TSIN, NORTH CHINA.

The great city of Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire, was amply delineated by our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, when he went there expressly from the office of the *Illustrated London News*, in 1872, to attend the ceremony of the Marriage of the young Emperor of China. Pekin, which is supposed to number a population half that of London, is situated in the northerly province of Pe-chi-li, a hundred miles from the sea, and fifty miles south of the Great Wall that divides China from Tartary. Its port, on the Peiho River, is Tien-tsin, a city of 400,000 people, sixty-seven miles from the sea by the river, and forty miles by land. At the mouth of the Peiho are the Taku Forts, which were thrice attacked and finally captured, from May, 1858, to August, 1860, by the allied British and French naval forces, before they could make their way up to Tien-tsin. A treaty of peace concluded by Lord Elgin at Tien-tsin, in June, 1858, was soon broken, rendering the renewal of hostilities needful, which resulted in a more effectual settlement at Pekin. In 1870, however, the massacre by Chinese fanatics of a number of French Catholic missionaries and Sisters of Charity at Tien-tsin gave a fresh shock to pacific relations, but satisfaction was obtained without another war. Foreign shipping, chiefly British, with some German and American, comes up to Tien-tsin, and the foreign merchants inhabit a suburb called Tzchuslin, or "the Red Bamboo Grove," two miles below the Chinese walled city. Here is a fine quay or "bund," with a jetty for steamers; and our Illustrations presented this week, from Sketches by another travelling Artist, who was there in the winter of 1880, show the aspect of the place at that season of the year. Three foreign vessels of war, H.M.S. *Lapwing*, a gun-boat of 700 tons burthen, a German gun-boat, and one belonging to the United States Navy, were then lying alongside the "bund," laid up for the winter. As the cold there is very severe, these vessels had their decks temporarily roofed over, with everything made snug; and the Sketches represent Chinese coolies bringing straw, and fetching water from the river, for the supply of the ships, while other people, both natives and Europeans, are skating, sliding, and disporting themselves on the ice. The noonday gunfire, performed by British sailors, near the residence of the Commissioner of Customs, is one of the incidents shown in these Illustrations. There is much amusement in the way of fox-hunting and coursing hares, in the neighbourhood of Tien-tsin; and the club-house, billiard-room, and fives' court, established by Captain P. Laen, help foreign residents to spend their leisure time.

## A CHANNEL BALLOON VOYAGE.

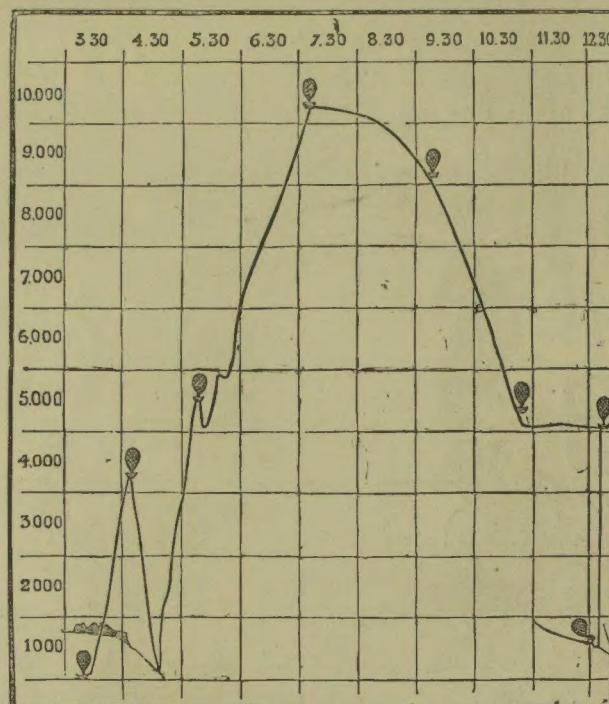
The annexed Plan represents the altitudes that were reached, successively, at different hours, in the course of Mr. Simmons' balloon voyage, accompanied by Mr. C. S. Smale, photographer, from Hastings to the French coast at Cape La Hogue, near Cherbourg, on Thursday, the 15th inst., when they ascended at three o'clock in the afternoon, and came down half an hour after midnight. Mr. Simmons wrote an account of his adventure, which was published, and another narrative written by Mr. Smale, in the daily papers on Tuesday week. There was a north-easterly wind, carrying the balloon down the Channel and towards the Atlantic or Bay of Biscay; so that the aeronauts were fortunate in being able to descend upon the last narrow piece of land in the direction they were moving—namely,

Cape La Hogue, the extreme north-west point of Normandy, which is near the isle of Alderney; but had they failed to stop there, it is possible that the wind might have taken them on between Guernsey and Sark, and they might even have reached the western point of Brittany, in the neighbourhood of Brest. Mr. Simmons and Mr. Smale were kindly assisted and sheltered for the night by M. Auguste Lavem, of Beaumont, and his

brightest chrome to the deepest purple." They very gradually parted with their ballast, to prevent the balloon coming in the sea from the condensation of the gas. At ten o'clock, they saw the Casquets revolving light, and soon afterwards, having descended to a moderate height, passed over a French vessel, which they hailed and got an answer, but no intelligible information. At eleven o'clock, they were approaching a piece of land, with sea again beyond it, which was Cape La Hogue; presently, they heard the surf breaking upon this coast beneath them, and passed swiftly across it, throwing out their grappling iron, which, fortunately, caught hold of the rocks on the western shore, giving them just room to descend on the beach. Had the "Colonel," as this balloon is named, gone on for half a second, ten yards farther, they would have fallen into the sea.

## SEA URCHINS.

The return of many family parties from the seaside, by this time, will have allowed them to look back upon the past weeks of August and the warmer part of September with a lively remembrance of recent enjoyments. More especially to the little children, who delight both in water and in sand, not as objects of contemplation, but as local conditions permitting the utmost freedom of bodily action, those long sunny days on the shore were a time of frolic and pleasure. They went forth after breakfast, armed with small wooden spades and buckets, to execute vast schemes of transforming the foreshore by the removal of sand and shingle, and letting in the sea to form inland pools and canals; or else to erect soft hillocks upon which a favoured person might be enthroned, or to dig pits for the mock burial of rival boys and girls. It has often suggested itself to an observer of these "sea-urchins" at their play, that, even in the town playgrounds of infant-schools, or in that part of a private garden which may be given up to their outdoor amusement, a cartload of clean sand would be an easy, cheap, and desirable addition, perhaps not less agreeable to the children than a grass-plot, and probably more likely to be dry, and not to give them a chill. As for sea-bathing, it is too rough and alarming for most little ones; and they had better get a thorough good nursery tubbing in the salt water fetched the same morning from the sea. Wading, however, under the vigilant eye of their Mamma, Aunt, governess, or elder sister, who may sit on a bench near enough, but must not give all her attention to the last book from Mudie's, is a good healthy practice, and helps to give them courage, as it makes them familiar with the noisy onward rush of the waves. A variety of comical little adventures, in ankle-deep or knee-deep water, with splashing and ducking, though forbidden, will be observed among the Sketches of our seaside Artist. There is a juvenile couple, brother and sister, whose fun has been stopped by order of the parental authority, but who get "Consolation" in an extra plate of stewed raspberry and currant, or something almost as nice. We knew one little girl, many years ago, who scorned this kind of treat as an indemnity for being kept in the house when she would rather be playing outside, in the bright summer afternoon or evening. She would sit impatiently at the dinner-table, eating little herself, until the elders had consumed their portion of beef or mutton; but when the solid part of the repast was done, and the pudding was to come in, she would slide off her chair, exclaiming: "I'm going to have some fresh air for my pudding," and would run away before any one could stop her.



MAP OF THE BALLOON VOYAGE FROM HASTINGS TO BOULOGNE.

wife, the first persons who met them on alighting; and next morning they made their way to Cherbourg, and so got home to England in safety. Mr. Smale took some photographs, which are of considerable interest. The balloon travelled nearly a hundred and fifty miles in a south-west direction from Hastings. It rose at first to a height of between 4000 ft. and 5000 ft., directly over Hastings, as is shown in our Plan by the little sketch of Hastings Castle. At ten minutes past four, having been up fifty minutes, it suddenly dropped to within 100 yards of the sea. Two bags of sand were quickly emptied, which caused the balloon to rise to above 5000 ft., being then off Eastbourne. At half-past five it was drifting about among the clouds, through a rift in which below the voyagers saw a ship at sea going down Channel before the wind. Mr. Smale describes their apparent situation, as they rose higher and higher, in the centre of "a vast well" formed by the white cloud-banks, with a clear opal sky above. The setting of the sun produced fine changes of colour, "from the

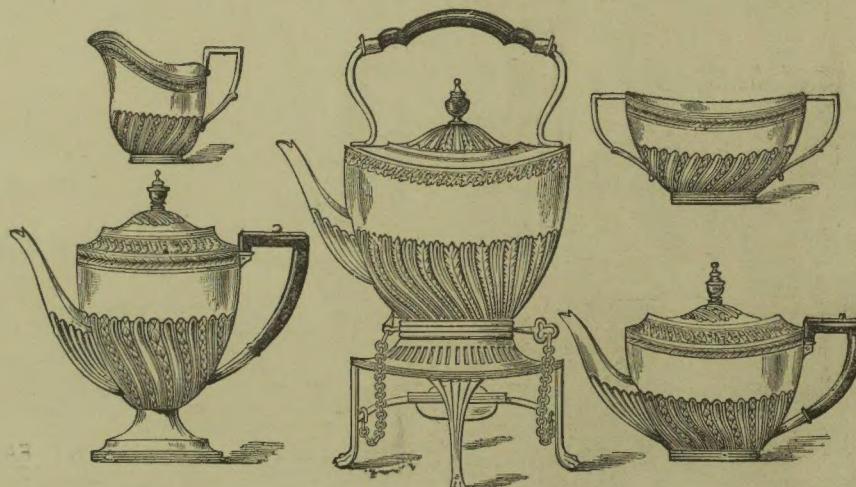
## SILVER WEDDING PRESENTS.

## BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

## COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

## TESTIMONIAL PLATE.

## CATALOGUES FREE.



## TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

## DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES.

## SPOONS AND FORKS.

## TABLE KNIVES.

## CATALOGUES FREE.

## MAPPIN and WEBB,

MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY; & OXFORD-STREET, W., LONDON.  
MANUFACTORY—THE ROYAL PLATE AND CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

## THE SEEMING MYSTERY OF CHOLERA AND FEVER.



The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets; when the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete (or waste) matter is left floating in the blood; under these circumstances, should the poison-germ of Cholera or Fever be absorbed, then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal or healthy condition may be subjected to precisely the same condition, as to the contagious influences, and yet escape Cholera and Fever. This, I consider, explains satisfactorily the seeming mystery that persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of Cholera or Fever, who, in fact, live in the midst of it, escape unscathed. Cholera and Fever may be compared to a weed (and a very ugly one too), but even weeds will not grow on solid flagstones; and what I contend for is this, that a person may be subjected to the influence of the specific poison—that is, the germ of Cholera or Fever—and not contract the disease. Why? Because his secretions were in a thoroughly normal condition, and consequently the poison could not take root, any more than a weed could do on a flagstone; and, on the other hand, a person may have the soil (that is, disordered secretions, &c.) very favourable for the disease, and still he escapes. Why? Because the soil was prepared, but there was no seed. Hence the importance and great value of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which, under all circumstances, keeps the secretions normal; if only as a preventive against and sure remedy for poisoned blood,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT removes poisonous matter caused by impure or vitiated air, errors of eating or drinking, &c., by natural means. No one is safe without having at hand some efficient means of warding off blood poisons. After a very patient and careful observation, extending over many years, of the effects of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, I have not the least hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a single travelling trunk or portmanteau would be without it.

**IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND ALL LEAVING HOME FOR A CHANGE.**—We have for the last four years used your Fruit Salt during several important survey expeditions in the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and Cambodia, and have undoubtedly derived very great benefit from it. In one instance only was one of our party attacked with fever during that period, and that happened after our supply of Fruit Salt had run out. When making long marches under the powerful rays of a vertical sun, or tramping through swampy districts, we have used the Fruit Salt two or three times a day. The Fruit Salt acts as a gentle aperient, keeps the blood cool and healthy, and wards off fever. We have pleasure in voluntarily testifying to the value of your preparation, and our firm belief in its efficacy. We never go in the jungle without it, and have also recommended it to others.—Yours truly, Commander A. J. LOFTUS, F.R.G.S., his Siamese Majesty's Hydrographer; E. C. DAVIDSON, Superintendent Siamese Government Telegraphs, Bangkok, Siam, May, 1883.—J. C. Eno, Esq., London."

## DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

**CAUTION.**—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

Carat Gold.

18  
BRACELETS,  
BROOCHES,  
LOCKETS,  
RINGS.THE GREAT DIAMONDS OF THE  
WORLD. Second Edition. By EDWIN W.  
STREETER, F.R.G.S. Price 7s. 6d.NICHOLSON'S  
NEW COSTUMES.NEW PATTERNS NOW  
READY. Marked at  
Wholesale City Prices  
Patterns post-free. Illustrations and Price-List  
post-free.MANTLES, PALETOOTS,  
AND COSTUMES  
POST-FREE.NEW DRESS  
FABRICS.Tweeds, Checks, Plaids,  
Velours, Satinette Cloth,  
Costume Cloths, Beiges,  
Cachemires, Merinos,  
Fancy Tweeds, Mentone  
Beiges, Serges, &c.

PATTERNS FREE.

SILKS! SATINS!  
BROCHES!Latest Novelties in  
Silks, Satins, Broches,  
Ottomans, Fancy Silks,  
Plaid Silks, Velveteens, in  
Black, and all New Shades.

PATTERNS FREE.

ALBANY COSTUME,  
In a variety of New Materials,  
prettily braided, Two Guineas.

PATTERNS FREE.

D. NICHOLSON and CO.,  
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

£10.

In return for a £10 Note,  
free and safe by post, one of  
BENNETT'SLADIES' GOLD WATCHES,  
perfect for time, beauty, and work-  
manship. With Keyless Action. Air-  
tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.

SIR JOHN BENNETT'S WATCHES and CLOCKS.

£10 LADY'S GOLD KEYLESS. Elegant and accurate.  
£15 GENTLEMAN'S STRONG GOLD KEYLESS.

20 GUINEA GOLD HALF CHRONOMETER for all Climates.

£25 MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC CENTRE SECONDS.

65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.



£15.

In return for Post-office Order  
free and safe by post, one of  
BENNETT'SGENTLEMEN'S  
GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES,  
perfect for time, beauty, and work-  
manship. With Keyless Action. Air-  
tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.£20, £30, £40 PRESENTATION WATCHES, Arms, and  
Inscription emblazoned for Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others.£25 HALL CLOCK to CHIME on 8 Bells, in oak or mahogany;  
with bracket and shield 3 Guineas extra.

18 Carat GOLD CHAINS and JEWELLERY.

18 Carat GOLD CHAINS and JEWELLERY.&lt;/div

